

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

1990

LC 1.1.550

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1990

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON

1991

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 6-6273

ISSN 0083-1565

Key title: Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

Prepared by James W. McClung

Office of Communications

Cultural Affairs

Library of Congress

Washington, D.C. 20540

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents

U.S. Government Printing Office

Washington, D.C. 20402

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Chief Operating Officers and Service Unit Heads (as of September 30, 1990)

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Winston Tabb, Acting Deputy Librarian of Congress
Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian for Operations
Collections Services: Henriette D. Avram, Associate Librarian for
Collections Services
Congressional Research Service: Joseph E. Ross, Director and Act-
ing Associate Librarian for Congressional Services
Constituent Services: Donald C. Curran, Acting Associate Librarian
for Constituent Services
Copyright Office: Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights and Associ-
ate Librarian for Copyright Services
Cultural Affairs: John Y. Cole, Acting Associate Librarian for Cul-
tural Affairs
Law Library: M. Kathleen Price, Law Librarian
Library Management Services: Rhoda W. Canter, Associate
Librarian for Management
Special Projects: Rhoda W. Canter, Acting Associate Librarian for
Special Projects

Joint Committee on the Library, 101st Congress, 2d Session

Representative Frank Annunzio (Illinois), Chairman
Representative Mary Rose Oakar (Ohio)
Representative William Clay (Missouri)
Representative Paul E. Gillmor (Ohio)
Representative James T. Walsh (New York)

Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island), Vice Chairman
Senator Dennis DeConcini (Arizona)
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (New York)
Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)
Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman and
Secretary
Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury
Representative Frank Annunzio (Illinois), Chairman of the Joint
Committee on the Library
Edwin L. Cox (term expires March 9, 1993)
Marguerite S. Roll (term expires March 9, 1995)

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry

Howard Nemerov (1989-90)
Mark Strand (1990-91)

A LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

The close of fiscal 1990 marks the first anniversary of a major reorganization of the Library. I am pleased to report to you on this and other efforts during 1990 that were directed toward the Library's fulfillment of its mission.

Work done in preparing the Library's fiscal 1991 budget anticipated a major effort to reduce our arrearages. Our report to Congress on this subject early in the year set the framework for a budget whose top priority was "serving the Congress and the nation by assuring the quality and accessibility of the national collection." Eliminating a backlog of 38 million unprocessed items will make important sources of knowledge available to Congress and the public. With Congress's support, gains in this drive should be reflected in our future annual reports.

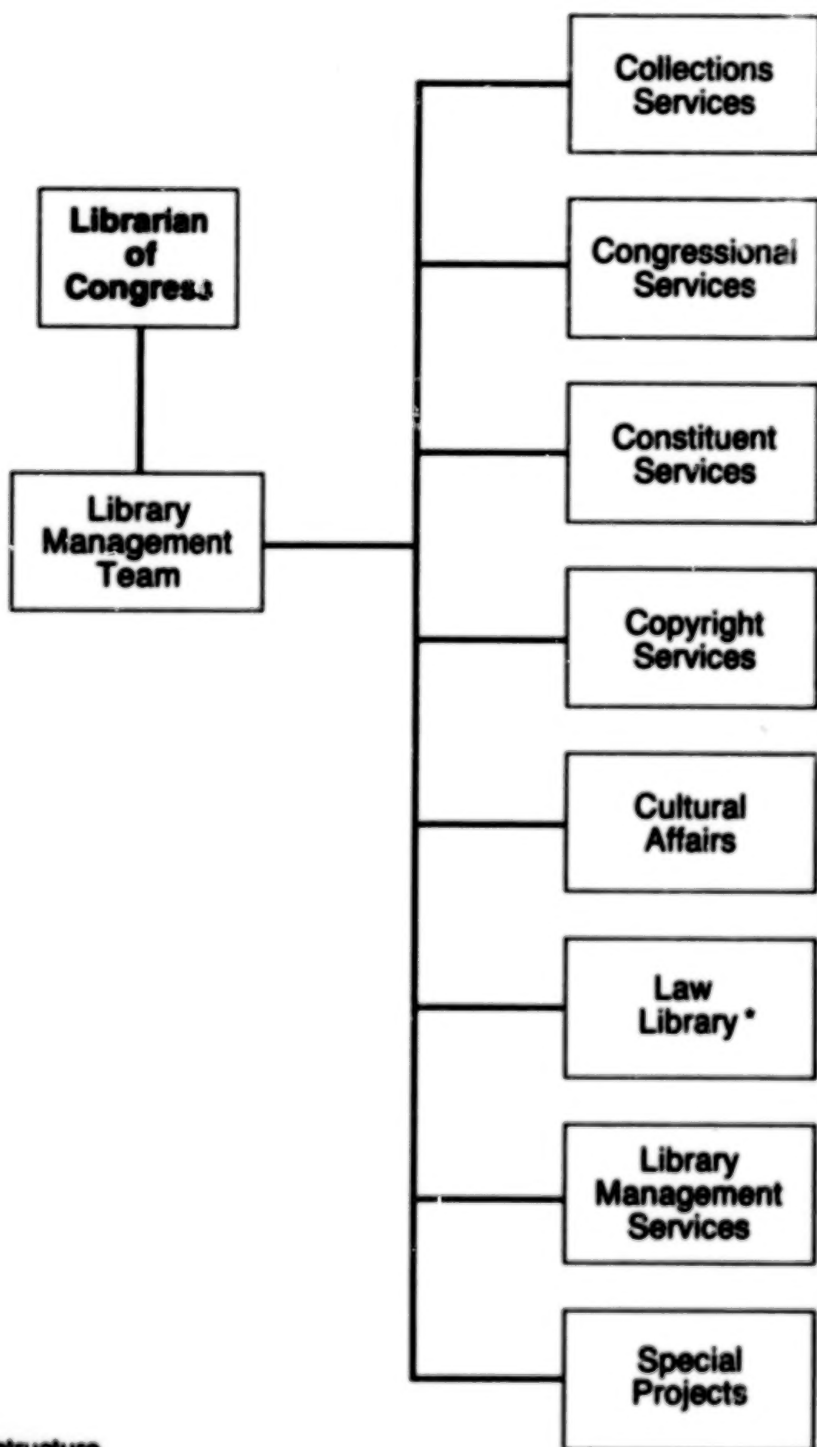
Special project teams established in 1989 to analyze problems and propose solutions that cut across the Library organization accomplished their tasks. One team assessed our arrearages. Another group is leading our pioneering program, American Memory, to share the Library's unique collections, via new electronic technology, with schools and libraries across the country. All these endeavors, and others, will enable the Library to meet the challenges of the 1990s.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James H. Billington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Billington" clearly legible.

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

ORGANIZATION CHART
as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1990



* Organizational structure
and location of the Law
Library still under review

MILESTONES OF 1990

Increased attention to the collections of the Library of Congress marked fiscal 1990. Work on retrospective collections was designed to gain control over the arrearages—those materials that have been in process for longer than is reasonable or that are not scheduled for processing within the foreseeable future. Prospective efforts focused on collection development and ways to streamline cataloging and share cataloging resources.

A drive to gain new constituencies and new sources of funds for the Library led to the formation of the James Madison National Council. Finally, fiscal 1990 was a year of celebrations. The 200th birthday of copyright and patent protection was recognized with a major exhibit and other activities, and the Library held the first of several events planned for the observance of the Columbus Quincentenary.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF COPYRIGHT

In 1990, the Library celebrated the bicentennial of U.S. copyright and patent protection. Article I, section 8, of the U.S. Constitution directs Congress

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.

President Washington signed the first federal copyright bill into law in May 1790. Various judicial and government agencies administered this fundamental guarantee until 1870, when the Library of Congress took over federal registrations of copyright. The Library's Copyright Office serves the creative community in the United States, the U.S. Congress, and the international intellectual property community, and it contributes in an important way to the collections of the Library.

**"America
Creates"**

A major exhibition, "America Creates: 200 Years of Patents and Copyrights," marked the anniversary. A profusely illustrated time line displayed actual works of American authors and inventors from 1790 to 1990. Among the more than 150 significant patented and copyrighted works were the first copyright entry under the 1790 act, which was *The Philadelphia Spelling Book*, patents generated by the sewing machine, and copyrights for L. Frank Baum's *The Wizard of Oz* and the many derivative works that sprang from it.

The exhibition, developed in cooperation with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the Association of Science and Technology Centers, and the Foundation for a Creative America, was on view at the Library in May and June and then began a tour of eleven U.S. cities. At the conclusion of the tour in the fall of 1992, the exhibit will find a permanent home in the Inventors' Hall of Fame in Akron, Ohio.

**Conferences
and
symposia**

Related conferences and symposia addressed the topics "Intellectual Property: The American Experience," "The Past, Present, and Future of the American Patent and Copyright Systems," "Intellectual Property in the Courts," and "Historical Perspective: Two Viewpoints, Cultural History of Broadcasting and Recording." A film festival entitled "From Steamboats to Flubber" opened in May with a special screening of *Fantasia* for international guests. The Copyright Office and National School Boards Association sponsored a Young Creator's Contest for secondary school students that attracted more than five thousand entries from across the nation.

UNPROCESSED ARREARAGES

As the Librarian testified to Congress, the huge size and continued growth of unprocessed arrearages in the Library's collections demand bold, innovative measures and sustained support. Ambitious goals were set to stop arrearage growth and reduce existing arrearages by 80 percent before the end of the decade. Efforts to control and reduce arrearages are affected by three factors—acquisitions, resources, and processing—and will therefore necessitate refinements in acquisitions policies, changes in processing requirements, more efficient use of present resources, and additional appropriated funds or other resources.

*Arrearage
pilot
program*

To determine the most effective methods for dealing with the arrearages, the Library prepared a multiyear pilot program for fiscal years 1990-93. The program focuses on specific, short-term goals for arrearage reduction involving most formats of materials. Its purpose is to refine policies and procedures, develop and test innovations, and obtain a variety of additional resources. The Library emphasized the arrearage problem in its fiscal 1991 budget request in response to congressional direction that the Library make arrearage reduction its "highest priority."

As the program gathers momentum, the Library is already noting progress in achieving its goals. Overall arrearage growth for the year totaled only 593,000 items—less than half of the projected figure. Although most of this reduction was owing to unusually low acquisitions of nonbook materials, innovative approaches to processing were an important factor in some areas. For example, the Library reduced the arrearages of books and serial publications by more than 8 and 6 percent, respectively, during fiscal 1990.

FROM 1980 TO 1990

*Statistical
profile*

As the 1990 statistics came in, a profile emerged of the Library in 1990 as compared to 1980. The decade was in many ways a period of retrenchment for the Library, especially following the onset of Congress's Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction process. The prospects for reinvigoration and new growth in the 1990s, however, provided a source of optimism for Library managers for the coming decade.

Library appropriations in fiscal 1980 totaled \$190.7 million, or \$302.5 million in 1990 dollars; ten years later, Congress gave the Library \$266.7 million. More significant is the story of how far the Library stretched these dollars. During the decade, as the Library absorbed mandatory pay raises and sequestrations, the staff shrank more than 11 percent, from a total of 4,916 appropriated positions in 1980 to 4,348 at the end of fiscal 1990.

Other comparisons that reflect the growth of Library activity despite budget shrinkage are:

	1980	1990
Direct reference service (inquiries)	1,265,716	3,678,701
Copyright registrations	464,743	642,604
Congressional inquiries	340,526	508,887
Size of collections (items)	88,535,157	97,264,237
Computer transactions daily	85,000	315,000
Records in the MARC data base	1,993,553	11,928,747

Completing his third year in office in the fall of 1990, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington led the institution into fiscal 1991 with the prospect of a congressional appropriation of nearly \$300 million, or better than 12 percent more than 1990, with a special focus on the arrearage-reduction project. Seeking an additional \$55 million for fiscal 1992, he emphasized the role of automation in the Library's ability to fulfill its fourfold mission of assembling and preserving the collections, serving Congress, serving the American people and their libraries, and celebrating free intellectual creativity.

THE QUINCENTENARY—AN ONGOING VOYAGE

In fact and in legend, the date of October 12, 1492, holds deep historical and cultural significance in contemporary civilization. In recognition of the Quincentenary of Columbus's historic voyage, Congress appropriated funds in fiscal 1989 for a Quincentenary program. Coordinated by John Hébert of the Hispanic Division, An Ongoing Voyage is examining Christopher Columbus and other explorers, America before 1492, Europe and the Mediterranean world before 1492, the initial impact of the meeting of two separate worlds, and the continuing consequences of the encounter of America and Europe following Columbus's landfall in the New World. In its first full year of operation, An Ongoing Voyage has registered several major accomplishments.

Educators Institute

An Educators Institute at the Library in July attracted fifty teachers and librarians from thirty-eight states to a month-long intellectual exploration of some of the issues surrounding the Columbian voyages and the process of cultural adaptation and change that took place during the ensuing five centuries. Held in cooperation with the National History Day organization, the institute received support

from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Embassies of Italy, Mexico, and Spain, the Organization of American States, and Dumbarton Oaks. The program, entitled "Discovery, Encounter, Exchange in History: The Seeds of Change," introduced institute participants to the treasures of the Library and its staff and to the multiple themes of the Columbian Quincentenary.

*Exhibition
and
publications*

The Library's major exhibition on the Quincentenary, "An Ongoing Voyage: 1492," scheduled to open in August 1992, will provide an overview of the historical events of the period and an opportunity to study the differences between and the merger of Old World and New. "Keys to the Encounter: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of the Age of Discovery," prepared for use both by scholars and by the general public, will be published in 1992. Project staff completed work on "The Hispanic World, 1492-1902: A Guide to Photo-reproduced Manuscripts from Spain in the Collections of the United States, Guam, and Puerto Rico," which will also be published in 1992. Planning continued on the publication of a facsimile of the Library's 1531 Huejotzingo Codex, a unique eight-sheet, manuscript legal document containing Nahuatl Indian pictographs, in native colors, on *amate*, a fig-leaf-based paper produced in America before the arrival of the Spanish. The work contains information about the tribute paid by the people of a small Indian community during the initial years of Spanish rule in Mexico.

*Other
activities*

As its part of the Library's Quincentenary observance, the American Folklife Center launched its field project to survey Italian-American contributions to the culture of the American West and learn how the physical and cultural landscapes of the West affected Italian Americans, a program supported by a grant of \$100,000 from California businessman Henry Salvatori. The survey is also looking at Italian-American involvement in steel manufacturing, coal mining, truck gardening, the fabrication of stone buildings and other structures, religious practices, Fourth-of-July observances, and other family and community-based traditions.

Through the efforts of the European and Geography and Map Divisions, the Library received a pledge of \$100,000 from the German government to help mount an exhibit of Johann Georg Kohl materials

during the Quincentenary. A native of Bremen, Kohl was a pioneer in American cartography who served as historian to the federal government in the mid-nineteenth century. The Library holds 474 skillfully executed manuscript copies of maps from his own collections plus more than 100 additional maps drawn on a smaller scale and 3 original maps depicting discovery and exploration on the North American coasts from earliest times to 1857.

THE MADISON NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Library officially launched the James Madison National Council at a day-long meeting in January at which the Librarian, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell of Maine, and Madison National Council Chairman John W. Kluge addressed some forty founding members of the council. The Madison Council, the first national, private-sector advisory body in the 190-year history of the Library, brings together a group of public-spirited citizens who support the Library in its mission of providing information, knowledge, and cultural services to the U.S. Congress and the American people.

Aims of the council

Madison Council members contribute their ideas, expertise, and financial support; they also serve as links between the unique collections and programs of the Library of Congress and local libraries and educational institutions. The council is currently considering strategies for building the Library's national constituency, for improving the collection's accessibility, comprehensiveness, and general condition, and for the Library's assuming a leadership role in the advancement of human knowledge. Members of the council met again in April and September to hear reports on a variety of Library initiatives, including the Global Library Project and an exhibition of Vatican Library treasures at the Library of Congress planned for 1992-93, and to discuss a three-year activities plan for the council. In September, council members also participated in the opening of the exhibition "My Dear Wife: Letters of Members of Congress to Their Spouses."

THE LIBRARY'S NEW ORGANIZATION

Following nearly one year of activities designed to lay the foundation for a new organization, the new structure itself came into being on

October 1. Replacing the Library's former departmental organization were seven new service units—Collections Services, Congressional Services, Constituent Services, Copyright Services, Cultural Affairs, Library Management Services, and Special Projects. The organizational structure and location of the Law Library were still being reviewed.

*Management
Team*

On October 12, Librarian James H. Billington chaired the first meeting of the Management Team, a body conceived to function as a policy development and strategic planning group with Library-wide perspective. Team members were Henriette D. Avram, Associate Librarian for Collections Services; Rhoda W. Canter, Associate Librarian for Management, Library Management Services, and acting Associate Librarian for Special Projects; Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian for Operations and acting Associate Librarian for Constituent Services; Charles Doyle, acting Law Librarian; Alan Jabbour, acting Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs; Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights and Associate Librarian for Copyright Services; Joseph E. Ross, director of the Congressional Research Service and acting Associate Librarian for Congressional Services; and Winston Tabb, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress. John Y. Cole joined the Management Team as acting Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs in March. M. Kathleen Price joined the Library and the Management Team as Law Librarian in August. Associate members of the Management Team were Peter Braestrup, director of communications, and Declan Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian.

Agenda items varied from reports of Special Project Teams to whole book cataloging and a proposed child-care facility. Recurring topics for team discussion were financial management and fiscal resources. Budget-related issues appeared on the agenda at two-thirds of the team's thirty meetings and covered sequestration strategies at both ends of the fiscal year, the development of the Library's 1991 budget around the theme of arrearage reduction, and plans for a new financial management strategy. Through the team, the Librarian reacted to and directed these and other Library activities.

*Implementing
new service
units*

All new Library service units spent considerable time and energy in fiscal 1990 refining and implementing their missions, goals, objectives, and strategies. As appropriate, they refocused their administrative resources, established management teams, considered further unresolved issues from the transition, and scrutinized intensely their own organizations at the directorate and division level to assure that the missions and goals of their component offices mirrored those of the service unit.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Special initiatives encompass those programs, both internal and external, that employ Library resources in innovative ways. They tap the breadth and depth of the collections and staff expertise in order to explore new areas of research, to solve internal problems, and to share the Library's resources with the nation at large. They range from assistance for East European parliamentary libraries to American Memory's delivery of little-known materials to schools to new cataloging concepts that will advance the sharing of bibliographic information with the nation's libraries. Most importantly, they are another means by which this national institution will achieve the goal of becoming a "Library without walls."

CRS PROGRAMS ABROAD

To aid Congress in meeting its global responsibilities, the Librarian of Congress and Joseph E. Ross, director of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), appeared before the Joint Committee on the Library at the end of the fiscal year to discuss, among other plans, participation of the Library, and particularly CRS, in congressional efforts to assist the emerging democracies in Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The committee gave its approval for this participation and for the proposed CRS program of information and research exchange with the Secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

East Europe The Congressional Research Service engaged in a number of technical assistance programs with the parliaments of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—carried out at the request of both congressional leadership and the Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe which the Speaker of the House appointed in April. Legislative support for some of these programs has come from the "Gift of Democracy" to Poland (Senate Concurrent Resolution 74) and the Support for East European Democracy Act (SEED).

Delegations, which included CRS and other Library staff, traveled to the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia to visit members of parliament and their staffs and made recommendations on how Congress might best assist these parliamentary bodies in creating more effective legislatures. In turn, CRS was host to several official East European delegations and coordinated with other groups to provide extensive seminars, workshops, and briefings.

Congressional Research Service programs include advice and assistance on legislative organization and procedure, development of a research and information capability (including an exchange program of official documents) for the parliaments, building the collections of the parliamentary library, training in legislative processes, strengthening constituent relations, and planning and implementing modern computer and office equipment programs.

Japan

The Japan Task Force, created in 1989 in response to congressional interest expressed in the conference report on the 1990 legislative branch appropriations bill, consists of specialists on Japan located throughout the Library who combine their resources to improve research on Japan, facilitate congressional access to information and expertise on Japan, coordinate interdisciplinary projects, integrate the resources of the Library, and anticipate issues and monitor events in Japan. A CRS analyst, Dick K. Nanto, heads the task force.

This year the task force provided support to the Library's Asian Evaluation Task Force; maintained online news articles and economic data from the Nikkei Telecom, the Japan news and retrieval data base; and presented seminars, including one on the future of the power structure in East Asia. Written products included a briefing book on U.S.-Japan relations, a compilation of summaries of selected CRS and Law Library studies on Japan, and contributions to a committee print on the U.S. response to the Japanese economic challenges.

The Japan Task Force was also host to a number of exchanges between Japan and the United States, including visits of parliamentary librarians to the Library of Congress, and sponsored several visiting research fellows from the National Diet Library. To improve

communication and the coordination of resources, a survey of Japan specialists at the Library began at the end of the fiscal year.

SPECIAL PROJECT TEAMS

A new effort in 1989 was the establishment of Special Project Teams to analyze and propose responses to systemic problems or opportunities that cut across the Library organization. The teams, authorized and approved by the Management Team, each require a commitment of time and resources from two or more service units. Special Projects, the new service unit that coordinates the work of the teams, came into being at the beginning of fiscal 1990.

Three teams—one dealing with unprocessed arrearages, one with internal communications, and a third with remote online access to the Library's data bases—completed their work in fiscal 1990. The work of three others—focusing on a National Center for Science and Technology Information Services, cooperative cataloging, and a secondary storage facility—was in progress at year's end.

Unprocessed arrears

Under the direction of Michael Shelley of Special Projects, this team completed its work and submitted a report to the Management Team early in the fiscal year. The report included the first comprehensive census of the Library's unprocessed arrearages, which at the close of fiscal 1989 totaled more than 38 million items (nearly 90 percent of which were in nonbook formats) and were growing at a rate of some 1.8 million items per year. The team reviewed processing requirements and procedures, recommended actions to improve effectiveness and efficiency in processing, and proposed both general and specific goals for arrearage reduction over the coming decade. Arrearages, the subject of a report the Library submitted to Congress in December, became the focus of the Library's budget request to Congress for fiscal year 1991.

Internal communi- cations

The Internal Communications Team, headed by Robert Davis of Special Projects, submitted its final report to the Management Team in late March. A key element was the Library's first written policy statement on internal communications, adopted by the Management Team in April, designed to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and economy in staff communications. A primary recommendation was

the establishment of a new house organ. The first issue of the *Gazette*, a weekly Library newspaper for the staff, appeared in April under the editorship of Gail Fineberg.

Other team recommendations included further improvements in written and interpersonal staff communications, development of alternative or nonprint means of communication, and creation of communications guidelines. The new Office of Communications assumed responsibility for developing and implementing these recommendations.

***ROLLUP
and LC
DIRECT***

The Remote Online LOCIS User Pilot, nicknamed ROLLUP, engaged the Library and fourteen academic, public, and state and federal libraries in a test of both the feasibility of direct access to certain automated files and interest in it. Library of Congress Information System or LOCIS files available to pilot participants included bibliographic, congressional bill status, copyright, and referral data bases. A Special Project Team headed by Suzanne Thorin of the General Reading Rooms Division developed the pilot and presented its findings to the Management Team in June. The team concluded that remote online access was feasible, that access by a limited number of outside libraries had a negligible effect on LOCIS performance or interlibrary loan resources, and that participating libraries would be willing to pay a reasonable fee for online access to LOCIS.

The team's primary recommendation was a two-year pilot with the fifty state library agencies and the District of Columbia Public Library. The Library of Congress sought and received congressional permission to conduct the pilot, to be called LC DIRECT, scheduled to begin in January 1991. Participants will split the costs with the Library, estimated to be \$3,000 per participant annually.

***National
Center for
Science and
Technology
Information
Services***

Headed by Prosser Gifford of the Office of Scholarly Programs, this team investigated the possible establishment of such a center in the Library and was to report its recommendations to the Management Team in January 1991. Phase one focused on information gathering, both about the services and products of the Library (including the work of the National Translations Center acquired by the Library in fiscal 1989) and about science and technology information services of other government agencies and commercial firms, both domestic and foreign.

In phase two, team members consulted individuals and organizations in the field of scientific and technical information. The first discussions focused on collaboration with the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, and a second series of discussions with businessman Edward Lowe and associates regarded a proposed grant to support an information service in the Library. Funds would be used to strengthen the Library's foundation in the field, work on a new data base of information sources, and develop a specialized fee-based reference service in business, science, and technology. Team members visited the National Science Library of Canada, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Battelle Institute, OCLC, the Bell Labs Library Network, the New York Public Library, and the Engineering Society Library. As a result of their consultations, the team decided to set up an outside advisory group. The third phase will establish the preliminary design of the center and plan several pilots for fiscal 1991.

*Cooperative
cataloging*

In July, the House Committee on Appropriations directed the Library to submit to Congress by January 1, 1991, a report on cooperative cataloging and a formal plan for this activity. A team, led by Jeffrey Heynen of the Special Materials Cataloging Division, started work in August to review all cooperative cataloging programs in which the Library participates to determine the extent to which these programs contribute to arrearage reduction or to the cataloging of current materials; to develop, in consultation with other libraries, a formal cooperative cataloging plan, including production goals and an analysis of costs and benefits; and to develop a mechanism for making periodic reports about cooperative programs.

*Secondary
storage facility*

This team, headed by Steven Herman of the Collections Management Division, carried over its work from fiscal 1989 to plan an off-site collections storage facility and develop procedures for its operation. Working through fiscal 1990, the team examined the selection of materials for storage, inventory control, logistics, automation, and reader services. During a month-long pilot, the team created a small-scale processing and storage area on Capitol Hill to test procedures, measure production, and try out furniture and special equipment. Team members also maintained active contact with other libraries and consortia that operate such facilities or are developing them. In response to the Library's fiscal 1991 budget request,

the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, House Committee on Appropriations, deferred action on the proposal pending a comprehensive storage site study by the Architect of the Capitol for the entire legislative branch.

AMERICAN MEMORY

Electronic copies

A program to distribute electronic copies of selected Library collections to the nation, initially emphasizing those that illuminate American history and culture, American Memory began in earnest in fiscal 1990, supported both by congressional appropriations and corporate and foundation gifts. The Library filled fourteen positions authorized in the 1990 budget: three administrators in the program office and eleven processing specialists in six special collections divisions who will also provide some assistance in the arrears reduction project, both in physical control over the materials and in intellectual control over their content. Carl Fleischhauer became coordinator of American Memory in April.

Staff selected twenty collections for preparation and distribution during the program's six-year pilot, most of which focus on the period around the turn of the twentieth century and which represent a cross section of formats—text, film, sound recordings, manuscripts, and still photographs. A milestone accomplishment was the evaluation of the American Memory prototype at two high schools in Binghamton, New York, and Fairfax County, Virginia, and a middle school in Orangevale, California. Staff conducted an additional evaluation at the Washoe County, Nevada, Public Library. In calendar 1991, the Library will conduct similar evaluations initially in seven university libraries and subsequently in thirty additional sites and will plan the distribution system to be put in place in 1993. Ultimately the program will offer both an online, multimedia data base to larger libraries and a series of optical disk versions for smaller libraries and schools, both with accompanying introductory and bibliographic materials.

Murray Collection

To assist in the preservation as well as in the processing of the Library's collections, particularly the special-format materials that make up the bulk of the arrears, staff began preservation work on materials that Daniel A. P. Murray, a black employee of the

Library from 1871 to 1923, collected. One of Murray's official duties was to "secure a copy of every book and pamphlet in existence, by a Negro Author" for the 1900 Paris Exposition. After the exposition closed, the volumes were returned to the Library and formed the nucleus of the Murray Collection of materials on slavery and the abolitionist movement.

American Memory staff also worked on motion pictures documenting President William McKinley's inauguration in 1901, motion pictures of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, and full-text presentation of about two hundred first-person local histories written in the last half of the nineteenth century relating to the state of California.

WHOLE BOOK CATALOGING

In September, following two years of intensive effort that included a one-year pilot project, the Librarian and the Management Team approved the full-scale reorganization of the Library's cataloging divisions in Collections Services, to be effected in fiscal 1991. The reorganization will permit the use of whole book cataloging, which employs both descriptive and subject catalogers and shelflisting technicians on a single team. The method was designed to shorten cataloging time without sacrificing quality, productivity, or high staff morale.

Assessment

Following the pilot project, headed by Susan H. Vita of the MARC Editorial Division, a steering committee and several subcommittees of more than fifty staff members reached five conclusions. The quality of the cataloging in the experiment was excellent. Productivity and costs were comparable to those documented for the Library's traditional method of cataloging during the second six months of the project. The pilot demonstrated major reductions in the waiting and handling time for higher priority materials in the cataloging stream. Start-up costs were substantial and were expected to increase during full implementation of whole book cataloging because of short-term production declines that would result from a major reorganization. Finally, the project was a proving ground for effective consultative management in Collections Services. Based on these findings, the Library decided to proceed.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Public access The Library pursued two special initiatives to address longstanding concerns about access by its many publics. Following the acceptance in fiscal 1989 of a Public Access Master Plan, the Management Team approved creation of a Public Access Team in December and charged the team with refining the plan and developing specific ways to make the Library more approachable to the public. Drawn from all the Library's service units, the team divided its efforts between a short-range plan for the duration of the renovation project and a long-range plan for the post-renovation period. The former, which identified fourteen tasks to do before the beginning of the second phase of renovation, received Management Team approval and funding in April. These tasks ranged from new exterior and interior systems of signs to major improvements in public access to the Madison Building.

The Public Access Coordinating Committee, created at the end of fiscal 1989, held its first meeting in October. This permanent committee, a Library-wide group, will foster communication and cooperation among offices engaged in activities that affect public access to the Library's facilities, collections, services, and programs. In fiscal 1990, the committee addressed such items as the effects of using public spaces in the Library for special events and other programs, the problems related to tour group access to the Library's cafeteria, the special needs for access by individuals with disabilities, and the consequences of repeated interruptions of normal public access to the Library.

Global Library Project Early in calendar 1990, the Library premiered the first program of the Global Library Project. Supported by a grant from Jones International, Ltd., the Library produces informational and instructional programming to be cablecast through Mind Extension University, a Jones subsidiary, which reaches more than eight million cable households across the United States.

Initial programs focused on existing Library activities, and full-scale production efforts began with the hiring in July of project director Jeanne Apostol, who planned and produced eleven original programs as part of a fall semester series, "Treasures of the Library of

Congress." Filmed at the Library, around Washington, D.C., and in other locations in the United States, the series illustrates the range of the Library's activities and the enormous wealth of its collections.

Programs cablecast in 1990 included two based on Library exhibitions that opened during the fiscal year. "The Old Believers" derived from the exhibit "Living Traditions of Russian Faith: Books and Manuscripts of the Old Believers from the Fifteenth Century to the Present" and "Paradox of the Press" from "The American Journalist." "Love of Language" explored poetry's place in society and examined the development of contemporary American poetry, using readings of famous poets in the Library's literary series and other poetry materials from the Library's collections. "Houdini" drew upon the Library's much used Houdini collection and Houdini materials elsewhere in order to examine the magician's interest in the supernatural, his theories, and his methods of magic.

*A new
magazine*

"Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress" is a potential joint venture of the Library and a private New York group, the LOC Corporation, that will exploit in both text and full-color illustrations the relevance, excitement, and richness of the Library's collections. It will contain feature articles on literacy, reading, and new information technologies. A market test of this general circulation monthly magazine was planned for early 1991.

*Upcoming
events*

A second White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS II) scheduled for July 1991 involved planning in two Library areas. The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) held a Federal Pre-White House Conference in March on the theme "Access Is the Key." The Network Advisory Committee conducted a strategic network technology planning session and also organized a preconference on networking issues to develop recommendations to be passed on to state delegations for endorsement at WHCLIS II.

With the support of other area organizations, the Library's Children's Literature Center applied to be the host of the prestigious May Hill Arbuthnot Honor Lecture in 1991 and was selected. British anthropologist Iona Opie, whose *Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes* (1951) is a classic reference source, will speak at the April 19, 1991, event.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS

Budget uncertainty and increased activity marked relations between the Library and the Congress in fiscal 1990. Although Congress's downhold on federal spending affected the Library's budget, the Library continued to provide Congress with the knowledge-based services it requires. Numerous visits and consultations across the Hill in both directions, frequent testimony at hearings and other expert assistance, and an energetic response to Congress's research needs continued throughout the year.

APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal 1990 Operating under a series of continuing resolutions, the Library began the new budget year in uncertainty. The House and Senate passed final versions of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act in late September and early November, and the president signed the bill into law (P.L. 101-163) on November 21, 1989.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$161,177,000
Congressional Research Service	45,820,000
Copyright Office	20,043,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	37,112,000
Furniture and Furnishings	2,568,000
	<hr/>
	\$266,720,000

Although the law included \$271,498,000 in funds available for Library operations, this amount was later reduced by 1.83 percent to satisfy the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester for part of the fiscal year and to meet across-the-board contributions to the war on drugs, leaving the Library with slightly more than \$266.7 million. Together with the authority to obligate receipts totaling \$13,839,000, the Library's budget increased by \$9.192 million, or 3.6 percent, over fiscal 1989.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act also included a sum of \$7,167,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the care of Library buildings. As was the case in fiscal 1989, the Library was required to absorb all of the first-year cost of the January 1990 pay raise, estimated to be \$5,544,600. A summary financial statement for fiscal 1990 appears on pp. 86-87.

Fiscal 1991 The Library's budget request for fiscal 1991 totaled \$326,499,000, a \$59.4-million, or 22 percent, increase over 1990 appropriations. Much of the requested increase was for funds to hire additional staff to reduce the arrearage of unprocessed items in the Library's collections, including books and numerous materials in other formats. The request also included increases to cover mandatory pay raises and related costs, staff recognition and development, preservation of the collections, management support and automation, the secondary storage facility, and overseas acquisitions. Funding for mandatory pay raises would help prevent the continued steady erosion of the Library staff, which had shrunk by 475 appropriated positions over the preceding six years owing to the Library's absorption of pay raises and sequestrations.

The House report allowed \$311,060,000, a 16.6 percent increase over fiscal 1990. Neither house took further action on the legislative branch appropriations bill during the fiscal year, and, once again, the Library was operating under a continuing resolution at year's end. In floor debate on the budget October 25, Senator Timothy Wirth of Colorado and a dozen colleagues provided the most vocal support for the Library when they spoke in favor of an amendment exempting the Library from a 5 percent across-the-board reduction that was enacted the previous evening for all legislative branch agencies.

In subsequent action, the president signed the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-520) on November 5, 1990, which gave the Library \$304,997,000 in appropriations, including the use of \$19,885,000 in receipts. The act also funded 170 positions (including six automation positions) to begin work on the Library's unprocessed arrearages, the beginning of a solution to a problem that was a dominant theme of the Library's budget presentation to Congress in 1990. Of the total appropriated, \$5,942,000 was restricted from

obligation and expenditure in fiscal 1991, leaving \$299,055,000 available, a 12.1 percent increase over fiscal 1990. The fiscal 1991 budget also appropriated funds for the Architect of the Capitol to acquire a site on Capitol Hill for, among other purposes, a future day-care center.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

101st Congress, 2d Session

*Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate*

Senator Harry Reid (Nevada), Chairman
Senator Barbara Mikulski (Maryland)
Senator Brock Adams (Washington)
Senator Don Nickles (Oklahoma)
Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)

*Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives*

Representative Vic Fazio (California), Chairman
Representative Sidney R. Yates (Illinois)
Representative David R. Obey (Wisconsin)
Representative John P. Murtha (Pennsylvania)
Representative Bob Traxler (Michigan)
Representative Lindy Boggs (Louisiana)
Representative Jerry Lewis (California)
Representative Silvio O. Conte (Massachusetts)
Representative John T. Myers (Indiana)
Representative John Edward Porter (Illinois)

LEGISLATION

Congress passed several bills that had a direct impact on Library operations, including the application of the copyright statute.

Close Up Foundation

Fiscal year 1990 appropriations to support the Speaker's Civic Achievement Award Program, administered by the Close Up Foundation through the Library, recommended further consideration of the Library's involvement in the program. In November 1989, the acting Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs testified before the House Administration Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials that the Library's relationship to the program is vague, that the program does not properly belong in the Library, and that it would be preferable to separate the foundation from any formal connection with the Library. Legislation introduced in June to commit responsibility

for the program to the private sector was pending before the House at year's end; it subsequently passed the Senate and was sent to the president.

*Trust Fund
Board*

The Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials also took up a Senate-passed bill to expand the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board to strengthen its role in enlisting private-sector support for the Library's programs and activities. Because it could not resolve concerns over the appointment process, the subcommittee took no action on the proposed legislation.

Copyright

Public Law 101-318, signed into law by President Bush July 3, 1990, doubled most of the fees for copyright registration and other services effective January 3, 1991, and gave the Register of Copyrights authority to adjust fees every five years to counteract the inroads of inflation.

RESEARCH

Staff throughout the Library conduct research to assist Congress. The Congressional Research Service, which performs the core of this work, responds with written materials, in-person and telephone briefings and consultations, seminars and institutes, and data bases prepared for legislative use. Fiscal 1990 marked the twentieth anniversary of the Legislative Reorganization Act, which authorized increased emphasis on in-depth research and analysis, including work on issues anticipated to become concerns for Congress. The Congressional Research Service improved a number of its technological services, ranging from online product-ordering, FAX receipt of requests, new features in the online SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) Service, and full-text retrieval through optical disk of materials in the SDI Service. Supreme Court decisions and news clippings on selected major topics are now available to congressional offices through automated systems.

*Congressional
Research
Service*

The Major Issues System, established in 1987, enabled CRS to identify and define twenty-five major congressional issues in fiscal 1990, structure them for more effective scrutiny by CRS staff and the Congress, and provide effective, timely, and comprehensive products and services to the Congress on those issues. The system concentrates on

issues that are national in scope, that receive widespread public attention, and that have significant effects on the federal budget, economy, or social fabric of the nation. These are issues that are virtually certain to be the subject of legislative action.

Always ready to respond to late-breaking developments, CRS staff provide analysis and research on all issues of congressional interest, whether or not they were forecast in the Major Issues System.

Altogether, CRS answered more than a half-million inquiries from congressional offices in fiscal 1990.

Major Issues

The five topics flagged as part of the Major Issues System for this year that received most attention were trade, health insurance, budget deficit reduction, drug control, and banks and thrifts. For each topic, CRS prepared an overview issue brief to track legislative developments. Public opinion poll files were maintained for many of the issues, and analysts, often working as part of interdivisional teams, assisted Congress in its consideration of these issues in a variety of ways.

Research on trade, one of the top five issues for the past several years, centered on bilateral relations with Japan, the European Community, and Canada, the implications of increasing foreign direct investment in the United States, and the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Also considered were the effects of economic reforms in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union on U.S. trade and investment. The CRS Trade Team, established in 1989, continued to focus on complex, interconnected U.S. trade and international security issues.

With health care costs increasing at double-digit rates, much faster than costs in other sectors of the economy, health insurance has remained among the top issues since fiscal 1988. Among other requests, Congress asked CRS to assist the Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care with cost containment studies and to prepare reports on issues relating to nursing homes, Medicare, and Medicaid.

Reduction of the federal budget deficit was a top legislative priority for fiscal 1991 and future years, including emphasis on budget process reform to accompany deficit-reduction efforts. Analysts

throughout CRS worked closely with committees and members of Congress on a range of topics—from preparation of hearings on budget process reform and analysis of Social Security trust funds to recommendations on mechanisms for setting science and technology priorities within the federal government.

As Congress considered a number of comprehensive crime and drug control bills in fiscal 1990, CRS provided written products, seminars on drug control topics, Public Policy Institute (PPI) courses, and assistance in hearings on crime and drugs. Research addressed both the ongoing effort to improve and implement a national drug control strategy and the related problem of violent crime.

Congressional interest in the plight of the thrift and banking industries in fiscal 1990 continued to generate a large number of inquiries to CRS and to prompt research on the thrift institutions, their underlying real estate assets, and federal deposit insurance coverage, as well as on international competition and integration among banking institutions, to which staff of the Law Library contributed work.

Law Library Foreign law specialists in the Law Library worked with CRS staff on numerous projects for Congress, including research on such topics as the legal aspects of the abortion, banking, flag desecration, and arts funding issues in other countries. On a daily basis, specialists responded to queries on the treatment of topics as diverse as dual citizenship and green taxes (taxes levied against polluters) in foreign law. The Law Library inaugurated the monthly *World Law Bulletin*, a digest of current developments in foreign law, for distribution to congressional offices.

The Law Library also contributed to a bibliography of library materials that would assist East European countries in planning new parliamentary libraries. By year's end, lists of legal materials in the United States, Germany, France, and Poland were ready.

Continuing a practice begun last year, the Law Library presented a monthly, half-day course, "Introduction to Legal Research." Congressional staff participating in the course numbered 350 during the fiscal year. Legal specialists continued work on introductions to foreign legal research that will be the basis for courses on the laws of Canada, Israel, Italy, Japan, and Mexico.

*Throughout
the
Library*

Other Library units responded to nearly sixteen thousand requests for research or assistance from Congress, including translations outside the scope of CRS. In addition, congressional offices borrowed more than 37,000 volumes from the Library's collections. After ten years of effort, the Library converted its manual maintenance of congressional loans to an online automated system of 9,983 accounts. Congressional loan service increased by 9 percent this past year, and the Loan Division successfully installed the CRS ISIS inquiry tracking system to monitor congressional loan requests.

HEARINGS AND EXPERT ASSISTANCE

Throughout fiscal 1990, the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library provided assistance on request to committees and members of Congress through hearings, briefings, and expert testimony on a variety of research topics. Both CRS and the Law Library maintain close ties with the Congress and, consistent with their congressional mandates, provide research and information services that contribute to an informed national legislature.

*Copyright
Office*

Another form of expertise the Library provides Congress comes from the Copyright Office, which offers testimony and consultations on the administration or revision of the copyright law, the consequences of U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention, and office operations.

The Register of Copyrights testified on two areas of legislative interest that would bring U.S. copyright practice into closer conformity with the provisions of the Berne Convention. The first dealt with a bill on architectural works to protect "the design of a building or other three-dimensional structure, as embodied in that building or structure." The second bill would provide moral rights protection to the creators of visual arts. The Register testified on legislation to give motion picture owners the exclusive right to protect their films from reproduction by means of a process or treatment that prevents or inhibits copying.

Expert Copyright Office testimony addressed the "first sale" doctrine of the Copyright Act and provisions of bills designed to prevent the rental, lease, or lending of computer programs without the authorization of the copyright owner and to control unrestricted

home taping of copyrighted music, including a legislative remedy that would incorporate a technological solution and a royalty element. Hearings also took up the issue of the fair use doctrine, including whether a legislative solution, a clarification of the fair use provision of the Copyright Act, was preferable to definition of this concept by continued case law. The Register's testimony also dealt with provisions for protection of original industrial designs and with proposed exemptions for the public performance of copyrighted works on video cassettes in hospitals, nursing homes, and related facilities.

*Other
testimony*

The Librarian testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on nationalistic unrest in the Soviet Union. Before the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture of the Committee on Government Operations the Librarian gave testimony on establishing a federal policy on the use of acidfree, or permanent-durable, paper by government agencies, which resulted in the enactment of Public Law 101-423. The law codified policy for use of acidfree paper in government publications of enduring value, specifying reporting requirements by the Public Printer, the Archivist of the United States, and the Librarian of Congress.

Oversight hearings conducted by the Joint Committee on the Library covered the East Europe initiative, a proposed child-care facility, and the LC DIRECT project.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTICIPATION IN LC PROGRAMS

In addition to Senator Mitchell's speech at the inaugural meeting of the James Madison National Council, Congressman Lee Hamilton of Indiana and Senator Wirth addressed the same group in April and September, respectively. In September, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs spoke at the council's breakfast meeting, which also provided the occasion for the Librarian to recognize Mrs. Boggs's long-standing contributions to the Library of Congress. Mrs. Boggs retired from Congress at the end of the session.

Members of Congress came to the Library for the presentation of a one-million-dollar gift from the International Cultural Society of Korea and for a visit to the Library by Raisa Gorbachev. The

Korean gift, presented on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress, will support scholarly and cultural programs based on the Library's Korean collections and the establishment of a separate Korean Section in the Asian Division. Mrs. Gorbachev, in Washington for the Bush-Gorbachev summit meeting in May, opened "Living Traditions of Russian Faith," an exhibition of rare Russian religious books and manuscripts mounted in the Library's Great Hall.

*Exhibit
openings*

For members, their families, and congressional staff the Library sponsored special tours and related events, especially for Library exhibitions marking the congressional bicentennial: "To Make All Laws," which opened in fiscal 1989, and "My Dear Wife," which opened in September. Members of Congress attended the opening of "The American Journalist" exhibition, and congressional wives viewed some of the Library's Judaic treasures to be included in a forthcoming exhibit, "From the Ends of the Earth."

Throughout the year, CRS offered a record 201 events, which were attended by 9,787 members of Congress and their staff. Nine of these events were exclusively for members, including a number of breakfast seminars.

Poet laureate consultant in poetry Howard Nemerov dedicated his poetry reading in May to the late Senator Spark Matsunaga, who had sponsored the legislation creating the post of poet laureate in the Library of Congress. Members of the senator's family and staff were present for the occasion.

THE COLLECTIONS

Assembling and preserving the collections of books and other materials representing a universal collection of human knowledge, information, and expression is the fundamental mission of the Library.

Unparalleled for their depth and breadth, the collections offer a surprising variety of items ranging from the obscure to the celebrated, from the ordinary to the extraordinary, in a myriad of formats and languages. They provide the foundation for most of the Library's other services.

This year the Library focused its energies on new ways to give access to the collections. When scholars, researchers, and Library staff cannot use materials because they are unprocessed or have deteriorated, these resources lose value. Hence, the reduction of arrearages of unprocessed items, a streamlined cataloging process, improved preservation techniques, and the automation of information ranked with notable acquisitions and new technologies as high priorities for the Library.

ACQUISITIONS

The Library works actively from within with donors, organizations, and publishers in the United States and with an elaborate network of dealers, scholarly and academic institutions, and governments worldwide to build preeminent collections. Library acquisitions require of the staff a unique blend of practical and theoretical expertise. Effective collection-building requires a continuity of policy coordinating Library efforts so as to satisfy service needs and at the same time to collect representative materials selectively on a global level.

Additions to the collections received through the Library's exchange and gift programs remained remarkably steady in overall numbers and in proportions, exceeding half a million pieces with an estimated value of \$4.3 million. Particularly notable is the 17 percent increase

in nonbook materials, which represents a better use of the Library's surpluses in these areas and better tapping of the resources of the Library's partners and vendors.

The Law Library marked the symbolic arrival of its two millionth volume at the beginning of the year.

The Library concluded the year with significant donations and purchases in the categories of the illustrated book, fine printing, and Americana. The outstanding illustrated book was a magnificent copy of the first (1702) edition of the official Dutch Bible, illustrated with the original, hand-colored biblical etchings of Romeyn de Hooghe. Everything about this two-volume work of great beauty and rarity is extraordinary, from its matching period gold-stamped bindings to the hand-coloring of the title pages, plates, and decorative details. The volumes clearly were a deluxe copy especially prepared for a Dutch high official, in this case possibly a member of the clergy.

Americana

Americana acquisitions ranged from an extremely rare early American imprint to a unique early twentieth-century book to a rare work of black Americana. Nicholas Boone's *The Constable's Pocket-Book* (1710) represents a very uncommon secular early American imprint and gives important details about the operations of the early American courts. *Facts about Boley* (1908) offers a detailed description about an all-black planned community in Oklahoma, including biographical information. Another piece of rare black Americana that the Library acquired was Henry Bibb's *Narrative of the Life of Henry Bibb* (1849). Bibb's autobiography is one of the three or four best black autobiographies in American history and is on a par with that of Frederick Douglass.

The Pforzheimer Foundation presented to the Library the private library of Bruce Rogers, the American typographer and printer who put this country's book design work on an equal standing with that of other nations. The library consists of copies of books designed and printed by Rogers along with his original artwork, correspondence, and his private book collection. The gift is especially important because the Library now has the personal working libraries of America's two greatest twentieth-century typographers: Rogers and Frederic Goudy.

*Drawings
and
photographs*

In addition to graphic materials representing geopolitical concerns, two subjects dominated acquisitions of prints and photographs. The first derived from the Washingtoniana II project. A desire to strengthen the Library's holdings of drawings for Washington, D.C., area architecture led to a concerted effort to identify and gather drawings for key recent works to supplement strong existing coverage from the Federal period through the 1960s. Negotiations during the year resulted in agreements for gifts of original drawings by outstanding contemporary architects such as Cesar Pelli, Robert A. M. Stern, and Hugh Newell Jacobsen, as well as offers of gifts for several earlier projects such as the Crystal Towers project by Frank Lloyd Wright. A second collection effort focused on photography documenting the AIDS crisis in the United States. A phenomenon with profound social, cultural, and political repercussions, the crisis has generated an extraordinarily large body of commentary in photography and the graphic arts, and the Library identified and recommended for acquisition work on this topic by more than a dozen American photographers.

The Library continued to receive notable manuscript collections relating to the history of science. In October 1989, the granddaughter of Frederick A. Cook donated approximately 8,000 items of correspondence, diaries, notebooks, published and unpublished writings, subject files, and photographs of the famous arctic explorer. During the year, several scholars doing research on Cook's controversial career and the continuing debate over who—Cook or Admiral Robert E. Peary—first reached the North Pole consulted these papers.

Cartography

During 1990, the Library acquired a map issued sometime between 1778 and 1784 entitled "Carte de la nouvelle république de l'Amérique ou les treize Provinces Unies . . . par les frères Lotter a Augsbourg," one of the earliest maps, and possibly the earliest German cartographic work, to acknowledge the independence of the United States. Also noteworthy was the purchase of Richard Griffith's six-sheet, hand-colored geological map of Ireland entitled *A General Map of Ireland to Accompany the Report of the Railway Commissioners showing the Principal Physical Features and Geological Structure of the Country Constructed in 1836 and Engraved in 1837-8*. The map was published in 1839, and the Library's is one of the few extant hand-colored copies.

Additions to the George and Ira Gershwin Collection included an incomplete manuscript of the *Rhapsody in Blue*, apparently a working draft containing sections in three different hands, one of them George Gershwin's; a contract for the 1935 premiere of *Porgy and Bess*, signed by the Gershwins and DuBose and Dorothy Heyward; and a four-page music manuscript in George Gershwin's hand for a dance sequence from the show *Rosalie*, originally composed for *Funny Face*.

There were two significant additions to the genealogy collections. The first was a microfiche copy of Sir Richard Griffith's *General Valuation of Ratable Property in Ireland, 1848-1864*, a census of landholders in Ireland originally published in two hundred volumes and a major resource held in only a few U.S. libraries. From the Family History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the Library acquired a copyright deposit copy of Family Search software and CD-ROM data files which include the *International Genealogical Index* and the *Family History Library Catalog*. Although this index and catalog are currently widely available on microfiche at genealogical libraries throughout the world, the Library will be the only institution, other than the Family History Library and its branch libraries, to own the CD-ROM version.

*Microform
acquisitions*

The Government Printing Office (GPO) transferred to the Library 425,000 second-generation silver microfiche of U.S. government publications, tangible evidence of the agreement with GPO, reported last year, designating the Library as the only recipient of this collection other than the National Archives and Records Administration. Other notable acquisitions were 13,000 microfiche in political science, including publications of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, Amnesty International publications from between 1962 and 1987, and Human Rights Documents, 1980-86. Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950-72, and National Security Files relating to Vietnam dating from November 1963 to June 1965, from the administration of Lyndon Baines Johnson, were also acquired.

Concluding a project begun last year, the Library received approximately 70,000 microfiche technical reports from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The poor quality of the film stock produced between 1964 and 1972 had rendered the

Library's copies of the reports unusable, and successful negotiations with NASA resulted in their waiving the \$70,000 replacement charge.

NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS: A SELECTED LIST

For the Modern Fine Printing Collection, Shirley Jones's *Hard Ground/Soft Ground* from Red Hen Press and *Capriccio*, a book of poems by Ted Hughes illustrated by Leonard Baskin, from Gehenna Press

A portfolio edition of Danny Lyon's *Merci Gonaves*, photographs originally published in the photographer's 1988 book on Haiti documenting the period before and after the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime

Political caricature drawings by contemporary Argentine satirists Hermenegildo Sábat and Andrés Cascioli

Ricardo Carpani posters of the Peronist labor movement in Argentina in the 1960s

The papers of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., long-time chief of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and Frank Minis Johnson, Jr., member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

English translations of two diaries kept by Hessian soldiers serving with the British army during the American Revolution, donated by Bruce Burgoyne

The papers of John Paul Vann, army officer and provincial pacification representative in Vietnam for the Agency for International Development, a collection of more than 50,000 pieces of Vann's correspondence and reports acquired by author Neil Sheehan

From the U.S. Chambers of Commerce, 4,800 maps

The Danny Kaye Collection, including fifteen of his radio and television show films, scripts, and tapes, and the Sylvia Fine Collection, donated by Kaye's widow, of musical and musical comedy material

A copy of the film *Snow White* in pristine condition

Ten kinescopes of Toscanini's televised concerts with the NBC Symphony

Sixty thousand radio transcriptions from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service

The French Revolution Research Collection and video disk, a Bibliothèque nationale/Pergamon Press publication of more than 1,145,000 pages of sources on fiche and 38,000 images on disk

El Argentino (1890-96), ten microfilm reels of the first Argentine newspaper to criticize the ruling oligarchy

João Medina's five-volume *História Contemporânea de Portugal* and Miguel Calmon Du Pin E. Almeida's *A Missão Especial do Visconde de Abrantes*, a rare book of much value to Brazilianists and scholars interested in German emigration to Brazil and Texas

Facsimile editions of the writings of Nichiren (1222-82), founder of the still-influential Nichiren branch of Japanese Buddhism

Hisō ukiyoe taikan (Ukiyo-e Masterpieces in European Collections), published in 1988-90 in twelve volumes

K'ang Yu-wei ta t'ung shu shou kao, a deluxe facsimile edition in four volumes, published in Nanjing in 1985, of a holograph of the well-known treatise by philosopher and reformer K'an Yu-wei (1858-1927)

Soncino Gesselschaft Humash, a typographic masterpiece published in Berlin in 1933

Biblia Sacra Arabica, published in Rome in 1671 and the basis for all subsequent Arabic editions of the Bible

Long runs of three twentieth-century journals: *Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale* (Beirut, 1906-77), *Correspondence d'Orient* (Paris, 1908-45), and *al-Ma'ad* (Beirut, 1921-36)

Aaron Copland music manuscripts, correspondence, photographs, and other items, numbering about 1,000 pieces

*Over
acquisitions
activity*

The Library's reorganization resulted in a plan to restructure acquisitions units from an organization based on source of materials—overseas offices, copyright deposits, exchanges, gifts, and purchases—to one based on areas of the world. Now united in Collections Services, these activities are the subject of an Acquisitions Reorganization Study Group's recommendations for a geographic realignment within Anglo-American; European and Latin American; and Asian, African, and Middle Eastern divisions. The study group has emphasized the need to coordinate the reorganization with the implementation of ACQUIRE, the Library's new online acquisitions system providing control for bibliographic, fiscal, and statistical

ACQUISITIONS—PIECES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	3,891	14	384,356
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	3,836	15	237,525
Class BL-BX (Religion)	10,553	13	535,925
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	3,709	8	202,565
Class D (History, except American)	22,249	34	998,313
Class E (American History)	3,130	20	219,519
Class F (American History)	6,858	1,646	358,223
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	7,566	41	332,457
Class H (Social Sciences)	44,454	292	2,336,926
Class J (Political Science)	9,380	62	692,012
Class K and LAW (Law)	34,612	1,095	1,841,102
Class L (Education)	6,512	24	438,985
Class M (Music)	4,361	25	565,014
Class N (Fine Arts)	8,463	22	381,611
Class P (Language and Literature)	33,109	77	2,004,180
Class Q (Science)	21,102	128	929,730
Class R (Medicine)	9,579	35	383,777
Class S (Agriculture)	4,448	21	362,797
Class T (Technology)	19,515	308	1,092,711
Class U (Military Science)	2,796	8	158,717
Class V (Naval Science)	1,206	4	90,121
Class Z (Bibliography)	9,305	177	549,079
TOTAL	270,634	4,069	15,095,645
<i>Other Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i> ¹
Audio materials	111,997	1,468	1,772,064
Talking books	1,760	—	37,619
Manuscripts	2,440,208	18,502	39,413,926
Maps	35,802	4,794	3,976,778
Microforms	479,459	5,570	8,160,285
Print materials or products			
Books in large type	—	—	8,663
Books in raised characters	874	—	63,899
Incunabula	—	—	5,691
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	33,007	—	229,497
Music	12,840	—	3,729,417
Newspapers (bound)	—	234	36,886
Pamphlets	25,368	7,373	272,901
Technical reports	19,933	23,293	1,455,298
Other	14,738	—	6,699,746
Visual material			
Motion pictures	496	—	525,589
Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)	2,511,925	—	13,987,367
Posters	14,832	—	78,910
Prints and drawings	68,979	—	347,448
Video tapes or disks	12,030	—	115,210
Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)	165,869	—	1,251,388
TOTAL	5,950,117	61,234	82,168,592
TOTAL (pieces)	6,220,751	65,303	97,264,237

¹ In some categories, these figures reflect a revision in totals shown in the *Annual Report* for 1989 based on surveys of arrearages done in the current fiscal year.

ACQUISITIONS—TITLES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	1,111	15	80,677
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	3,651	36	151,569
Class BL-BX (Religion)	9,136	60	376,019
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	2,455	37	103,309
Class D (History, except American)	19,519	185	701,832
Class E (American History)	2,170	49	125,079
Class F (American History)	4,423	109	208,218
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	5,516	103	316,077
Class H (Social Sciences)	29,721	497	1,138,311
Class J (Political Science)	4,363	65	236,949
Class K and LAW (Law)	11,729	132	566,690
Class L (Education)	4,385	38	198,815
Class M (Music)	5,490	14	407,846
Class N (Fine Arts)	7,083	53	274,860
Class P (Language and Literature)	37,227	104	1,569,399
Class Q (Science)	13,249	359	528,795
Class R (Medicine)	7,969	251	232,521
Class S (Agriculture)	2,698	67	167,979
Class T (Technology)	13,518	439	568,006
Class U (Military Science)	1,378	37	71,961
Class V (Naval Science)	467	15	36,764
Class Z (Bibliography)	4,056	157	233,831
TOTAL	191,314	2,822	8,295,507

information. Collections Services accepted the implementation plan for ACQUIRE in fiscal 1990.

Trends for purchases were difficult to discern during the fiscal year. Book recommendations declined, but blanket order activity increased. Recommendations and orders for new subscriptions declined. Payment statistics show that the average price of current books from GENPAC (funds for the purchase of materials for the general collections) rose 14.58 percent, owing principally to a 56 percent jump in the price of U.S. publications, and annual expenditures for current serials for all appropriations went from \$2,867,354 last year to \$3,025,100 in fiscal 1990, an increase of 5.5 percent. The estimated average change in the cost of serial subscriptions based on the Order Division's summary of subscriptions went from \$105.70 in 1989 to \$135.31 in 1990, an increase of 28 percent.

Transfer of the Copyright Acquisitions Division to Collections Services reflected the important role copyright plays in the acquisitions process. Enforcement of compliance with the mandatory deposit

requirement of the copyright law complements other sources of acquisitions in making substantial contributions to the collections. Two new acquisitions programs resulted from changes in copyright deposit regulations. A change covering machine-readable works led to the Library's issuing demands under Section 407 of the Copyright Act for five such works, at a saving to the Library of approximately \$4,000. As a result of the passage of the copyright-fee bill that included the newly approved "group registration," the Library will receive as published two complimentary subscriptions for each serial title registered on a "group" basis.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

When Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish issued General Order 1004 in 1940, he established cataloging practices that the Library has followed for a half century. In those fifty years, the Library produced almost eight million bibliographic records under what has been called the "assembly line" approach to cataloging. Changes this year came with the adoption of whole book cataloging and the decision to make arrearage reduction a Library priority.

Cataloging the arrearages

A concerted effort to reduce arrearages complies with the congressional mandate that the Library give "the highest priority" to eliminating the serious backlog of uncataloged materials. The Library defines unprocessed arrearages as those materials that have been in process longer than is reasonable or that will not be processed within the foreseeable future. Although total arrearages continued to grow during fiscal 1990, the Library made reductions in some areas. To achieve this goal, the Library undertook several initiatives.

Altered guidelines for subject catalogers allow books published before 1988 to be eligible for "speed cataloging," a policy emphasizing the assignment of fewer, broader headings and permitting development of new headings on a very limited basis. Cooperation between divisions also proved helpful. A subject cataloger, working in concert

UNPROCESSED ARREARAGES

	1989	1990	Change	Percentage Change
<i>Print Materials</i>				
Books	846,000	775,859	(70,141)	(8.3)
Rare books	332,000	344,425	12,425	3.7
Serials (pieces)	2,543,000	2,378,017	(164,983)	(6.5)
Microforms	587,473	627,080	39,607	6.7
TOTAL	4,308,473	4,125,381	(183,092)	(4.3)
<i>Special Materials</i>				
Maps	64,000	63,469	(531)	(0.8)
Moving images	630,000	628,502	(1,498)	(0.2)
Sound recordings	1,874,527	2,014,508	139,981	7.5
Manuscripts	12,871,500	13,525,108	653,608	5.1
Music	5,994,000	6,043,547	49,547	0.8
Pictorial	12,943,000	12,877,940	(65,060)	(0.5)
TOTAL	34,377,027	35,153,074	776,047	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	38,685,500	39,278,455	592,955	1.5

with descriptive catalogers, performed a small-scale whole book experiment and completed 337 titles from the arrearage of books in the fields of mathematics, chemistry, and geology.

Staff took the initiative in searching the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) and other data bases to obtain data to complete the cataloging of foreign-language materials. In a planned copy-cataloging operation, the Library will search older arrearage items in the data bases of the major bibliographic utilities. If they find an item there, staff will copy the record into the Library's data base.

Such intensive activity within the divisions that make up the Cataloging Directorate increased production from 213,983 to 235,140 titles.

Special collections

Bibliographic control of materials in the custody of special collections divisions has always presented special problems created either by unusual formats or by the sheer volume of acquisitions. This year, the Library completed edition-specific cataloging of 1,452 rare books and began a brief-access record program for prints and photographs, for which there is an arrearage of more than 12.4 million items, to

create bibliographic records with multiple access points for high-demand items in those collections. The size of the Library's arrears of unprocessed manuscripts, however, continued to grow and totaled more than 13.5 million items at year's end despite efforts to reduce it.

Some 75,000 unsorted Southeast Asian microfiche produced by the Library's field offices were arranged, filed, and made accessible to Library users. In the Japanese collection, staff worked to reduce arrears in the Washington Document Center collection, selecting from it and forwarding for cataloging 2,436 volumes of monographs and preparing serial record entry cards for 137 titles (comprising 2,184 issues) of pre-World War II Japanese serials. Work continued on the program to identify and film the Library's valuable collection of Arabic manuscripts. Staff compiled an annotated list of the rich holdings of Persian manuscripts. Law Library staff completely eliminated the looseleaf filing arrears identified in 1989.

*Other
cataloging
activities*

Other significant accomplishments designed to achieve greater control over the collections included enhanced cataloging from the Library's overseas offices, a review of cataloging priorities and levels, and the use of full online cataloging.

Training in Washington and overseas focused on having the offices in Cairo, Rio de Janeiro, and Jakarta assume responsibility for full-level cataloging of materials they acquire, as is already the case in the New Delhi office. Catalogers in Rio de Janeiro have the added advantage of direct access, via a telecommunications link to Washington installed earlier this year, to the Library's data base for searching purposes, which will reduce duplicate record creation and provide up-to-date information from the authority file.

A committee looking at cataloging priorities and levels made recommendations, approved by the Management Team, to place greater emphasis on foreign-language materials in response to a widely expressed concern that English-language titles received preferential

CATALOGING WORK LOAD

Descriptive Cataloging Stage

New titles fully cataloged	151,451
Cooperative new titles fully cataloged	10,738
Titles recataloged or revised	30,522
Cooperative titles recataloged or revised	6,993
Name and series authorities established	150,145
Cooperative name and series authorities established	58,680
Name and series authorities changed	40,076
Cooperative name and series authorities changed	13,708
Minimal-level cataloging, titles	38,577

Subject Cataloging Stage

Titles classified and assigned subject headings	181,648
Titles shelved, classified collections	185,088
Volumes shelved, classified collections	189,537
Titles recataloged	19,025
Subject headings established	6,217
Class numbers established	3,597

Decimal Classification Stage

Titles classified	109,237
Full-level cataloging completed, titles	198,222

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which cataloged 617,241 works registered in fiscal 1990.

treatment. The committee's suggestions also dealt with minimal-level cataloging, a new in-process record, and the assignment of priorities to post-publication CIP (Cataloging-in-Publication) Program titles based on their research value. During this project, the Library made concerted efforts to consult with the library community and enlisted the assistance of the American Library Association, Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, Association of Research Libraries, and Public Library Association.

The whole book cataloging concept has extended to serials cataloging, but the Library has excluded serials cataloging from the cataloging reorganization for the present. A Whole Serial Cataloging Experiment is scheduled for early in fiscal 1991.

Law classification

The LC Law Classification Advisory Committee, whose members represent the various Law Library constituencies interested in the completion of the law classification schedules that have been in

process for nearly fifty years, met at the Library to discuss status of current work, planned revisions, and publication dates. Several U.S. law libraries have agreed to provide up to \$60,000 to assist with completion of the schedules.

COLLECTIONS POLICY

A focal point for collection development, the Collections Policy Office was renamed and reorganized to reflect its dual responsibilities to Collections Services and Constituent Services. The office provides a single vantage from which to examine incoming materials from all acquisitions sources—copyright, purchase, exchange, gift, and transfer. A series of Acquisitions Policy Statements allows the Library to adapt to both changes in collections needs and changes in available financial and materials resources. Two completely revised policy statements appeared in 1990, one on foreign government publications and one, greatly expanded, on "Periodicals of General Content," which now deals with the entire collection of serials, foreign and domestic.

Collection development

Sequestrations reduced appropriated funds available for the purchase of books, serials, and special format materials by a little over 6 percent from 1989. Funding shortfalls, staffing shortages that have limited the time recommending officers have to devote to this function, and inflation inhibited the development of the collections. The market in photography and architectural drawings, combined with tax laws unfavorable to donors to institutions, posed a considerable impediment to collections building in those areas. Nevertheless, the Library was able to purchase a surprisingly large number of rare materials and special collections.

Machine- readable collections

The Library's machine-readable collections grew by 720 titles acquired through copyright deposit, exchange or gift, and purchase, plus more than 175 demonstration disks for various new software programs and CD-ROM publications. Acquired for use in the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room, now in its third year of operations, these collections currently number 510 print reference titles and more than 2,500 machine-readable holdings. Other reading rooms are also acquiring titles from the ever-increasing number of CD-ROM publications for their reference collections. A new

Machine-Readable Study Group will be looking at these specialized and expensive interactive and CD-ROM format materials, which were literally unknown a few years ago, and will be making specific recommendations on acquisition policy, custodial responsibility, and funding.

*Cooperative
projects*

The Library used the data bases of the two major bibliographical utilities, RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) and OCLC, in collection analysis projects. The RLIN data base proved especially helpful in analyzing the Library's public issues materials on Japan and the collections of contemporary Mexican and Guatemalan publications. Searches in these data bases provided lists of titles that the Library then searched against its own holdings.

The Library continued to work closely with the Research Libraries Group (RLG) to complete searches for the Long-term Serials Project for chemistry, mathematics, and economics, and recommending officers used the results to improve the collections. Evaluation of the Library's anthropology and women's studies collections used the RLG conspectuses for these areas. Another initiative, a joint policy statement on biotechnology, involved the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and the National Agricultural Library. The Library and NLM discussed a joint policy for collecting materials on AIDS.

PRESERVATION

One of the Library's greatest challenges is the preservation of its huge and growing collections. Items made of inherently unstable organic substances begin deteriorating even at the point of their creation. Early motion pictures, recordings from the 1930s and 1940s, and most twentieth-century books are among the most fragile items. The Library's preservation programs comprise a broad spectrum of measures to ensure the survival of both the materials themselves and their cultural and intellectual value. Proper storage and handling practices, regulated environmental conditions, reduced exposure to natural and artificial light, copying where necessary, and conservation treatment are all preservation activities.

*Mass
deacidification*

Managers of the mass deacidification project issued specifications for proposals to deacidify materials from the Library's paper-based

PRESERVATION WORK

Items in Their Original Format

Volumes bound or rebound commercially	191,633
Rare book materials treated—volumes	12,185
Manuscripts treated—individual sheets	58,587
Maps treated—individual atlas sheets	7,932
Prints and photographs treated—individual items	19,189
Disc recordings cleaned and packed	5,796
Tape recordings cleaned and repackaged	70

Items in Other Formats

Brittle materials converted to microfilm—exposures	2,087,351
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm—exposures	1,966,604
Motion pictures replaced or converted—feet	1,164,491
Sound recordings converted to magnetic tape—feet	4,926,600

collections, perfected procedures for handling books to be sent for deacidification, began planning for auxiliary support to a deacidification program, and developed budget and staffing projections for handling a million books a year. Following consultations with panels of experts in library administration, preservation, and paper chemistry, the Library issued the request for proposals for deacidification of its general and law collections in September. Contractor responses to the solicitation are due in March 1991, and the award of a contract or contracts should occur the following summer.

The collections

While the Library investigates scientific and technical advances to support preservation programs in the future, efforts continue to conserve and stabilize rare and special materials to retard deterioration and to preserve their intrinsic and artistic character. Manuscripts receiving major conservation attention during the year were the James Madison Papers, manuscript music scores from the Moldenhauer Collection (including works by Bloch, Schoenberg, and Boulez), and the Downing Plan for the Washington Mall area. Conservators also treated the 1754 *General Treatise on Architecture*, the ballad drama *Shizuka*, and two fourteenth-century legal manuscripts on vellum, *Fuero Juzgo* and *Registrum Brevium*.

In a phased conservation effort, the Presidential Papers Pilot Project for manuscripts rehoused a selection of papers, as a basis for estimating the time and expense that would be required to rehouse the two million items in the presidential papers. The project surveyed

and rehoused approximately 9,960 items in the Chester A. Arthur and Woodrow Wilson collections.

For the American Memory Project and an African American History Month exhibit, phased conservation treatment of the Daniel A. P. Murray Collection of pamphlets pertaining to slavery and the abolitionist movement resulted in unbinding, deacidifying and buffering, repairing, rebinding, and reboxing this collection of 12,320 pamphlet pages. The United States Telephone Directory Project focused on the processing of this retrospective collection dating from as early as the 1930s, with the goal of microfilming the entire collection alphabetically by state and chronologically by city within each state, filming both white and yellow pages.

AUTOMATION

ACCESS

A team of reference and automation specialists worked to create easier, or "user friendly," patron interaction with the Library's catalogs through a microcomputer-based program called ACCESS, which allows researchers to use a touch screen to search for books by author, title, subject, ISBN (International Standard Book Number), or LC catalog card number and to print the results of their search. Staff tested the system, and it is currently in use in the Computer Catalog Center for public testing. In the next phase integration of Library subject headings and name authorities will enhance the system. Reference librarians also worked on a data base of records to test major improvements in SCORPIO to include better access to the information in the LCCC (Library of Congress Computerized Catalog) or post-1967 and PREMARC (pre-machine-readable cataloging) or pre-1968 book files, better display of information, and enhanced capabilities for limiting and refining searches.

In addition to making external contacts to address its technological requirements, American Memory managers and automation specialists sponsored a project to assemble an American Memory prototype on the Library's mainframe computer. This prototype will demonstrate how the Library can distribute online the full content of the American Memory collections.

Serials

Serial Record Division staff concentrated on planning for the future—preparing for whole serials cataloging, location file enhancements, and development of an automated serials management system—and assessing the past, meaning surveying arrearages. Progress toward a fully automated environment brings the division closer to the day when it can abandon the maintenance of at least part of its enormous manual inventory of the Library's serial holdings.

A more comprehensive machine-readable Serial Location File (SERLOC) will greatly increase the efficiency of the reference service. At the end of the fiscal year, the SERLOC data base contained over 561,000 records, including records made during the year for all entries in the microform serial record file and the Law Library's microform shelflist. As the size of the SERLOC data base grows, it becomes more useful as a searching tool.

Law Library

The Law Library continued to build its online Hispanic Law Index—adding more than 16,000 new entries and planning the inclusion of entries for the Philippines—and made the file available to all congressional offices. Use of foreign law data bases will facilitate research work on current legal issues, and the Law Library therefore obtained Quiclaw, the Canadian data base, ordered subscriptions for automated files for Greece, Italy, and Sweden, and pursued efforts to gain access to those for the Netherlands and Norway.

Work continued on the automated check-in project for law serials and on a PC-supported bibliography of English-language materials on Chinese law. A new automated program, also PC-based, will simplify statistics-gathering for the Law Library.

READER AND REFERENCE SERVICES

Current events headlines coupled with the Library's unparalleled research collections always influence the year's trends in reader services. The focus of world attention manifested itself in inquiries on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation and continuing civil wars in Lebanon and Afghanistan, and the repercussions of the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. The effects of Nelson Mandela's release from prison on apartheid in

South Africa, civil wars in Angola and Liberia, developments in the Soviet Union as well as the myriad changes in eastern Europe, and the 1992 European economic integration were also the subjects of many queries.

Responding to other circumstances, the Library's month-long National History Day/Educators Institute on Columbus created heavy reader use of the Hispanic collections. The Children's Literature Center reported a dramatic one-third increase in reference service as a result of Year of the Young Reader activities. Local events influenced reference services also, and science became a major topic because of the Library's participation in Earth Day celebrations on the Mall in Washington in April.

READER SERVICES

African and Middle Eastern Division	
American Folklife Center	
Asian Division	
Children's Literature Center	
Collections Management Division	
European Division	
General Reading Rooms Division	
Geography and Map Division	
Hispanic Division	
Law Library	
Loan Division	
Manuscript Division	
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	
Music Division	
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	
Prints and Photographs Division	
Rare Book and Special Collections Division	
Science and Technology Division	
Serial and Government Publications Division	
	TOTAL

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 508,887 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1990, and for the Copyright Office, which answered 424,285 inquiries.

In-depth use of the Library's prints and photographs collections also occurred in fiscal 1990. Probably the largest single example of reference service to the nation occurred in the form of the eleven-hour series on the Civil War shown on PBS during September and viewed by millions of Americans; at least 50 percent of the images used in the series were reproduced from the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division. An increase in research related to Washington, D.C., buildings and history stemmed from new legislation requiring documentation of buildings that are being demolished in the District of Columbia. The city's upcoming bicentennial in 1992 also stimulated research activity. The publication of a guide to

	<i>Circulation of Items for Use within the Library</i>	<i>Direct Reference Service</i>			
		<i>In Person</i>	<i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....	6,488	11,627	1,913	17,838	37,866
.....	—	15,987	8,672	4,600	29,259
.....	63,883	21,533	785	32,805	119,006
.....	—	378	612	375	1,365
.....	483,457	25,171	9,544	3,944	522,116
.....	46,574	13,394	1,483	16,348	77,799
.....	535,508	223,324	5,570	74,211	838,613
.....	100,023	13,430	2,614	5,889	121,956
.....	12,000	15,880	3,479	26,699	58,058
.....	407,920	312,716	5,370	86,614	404,700
.....	50,964	11,906	52,667	74,702	190,239
.....	65,494	12,020	6,130	7,780	91,424
.....	36,770	22,918	2,970	32,403	95,061
.....	29,468	12,638	1,378	12,564	56,048
.....	—*	230	13,619	6,775	20,624
.....	205,157	40,410	2,800	14,443	262,810
.....	18,845	6,135	681	3,625	29,286
.....	6,858	39,816	16,284	13,690	76,648
.....	484,626	135,527	477	25,193	645,823
.....	2,554,035	935,040	137,048	460,498	3,678,701

*See p. 49 for additional statistics.

photographs of the District of Columbia, *Washingtoniana: Photographs* (1989), both encouraged research in this area and greatly helped in handling inquiries.

The Federal Research Division currently supports projects for thirteen different government agencies at a level of \$3,381,600. Despite reduced funding from those agencies, the division produced twelve new country studies, twice the number of the previous fiscal year. The new studies were on Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chad, El Salvador, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

*Law
Library*

The Law Library responded to requests from the Immigration and Naturalization Service on all aspects of family law. Other court or government agency requests covered such varied topics as the validity of oral agreements in Iran, the legal standing of aliens in Mexican litigation, European antitrust laws, and trials of juvenile offenders in various countries.

THE LIBRARY, THE NATION, AND THE WORLD

One of the Library's great challenges is to serve the national and international communities through a sharing of its resources without neglecting its own infrastructure. Many programs are well established—offering printed and electronic bibliographic data, books for the blind and physically handicapped, and chamber music concerts.

Others—the administration of copyright, networking, or preservation—must adapt to changes that are frequently beyond the Library's control. Still others must be created to allow the Library to survive, thrive, and meet the needs of new constituencies in the very different environment of the 1990s.

The Library must ensure that support from outside sources as well as congressional appropriations from the legislative branch will enable vital tasks to continue and exploration of new territories to begin. Draft legislation establishing a revolving fund to provide a modern fiscal vehicle to supplement core services, the creation of the James Madison National Council, the American Memory program, and a revitalized Photoduplication Service are but a few of the ways the Library has striven in fiscal 1990 to meet these challenges.

NATIONAL ENDEAVORS

The Fund legislation

The Library of Congress has engaged in fee-based services since 1870, when it began administering copyright registrations. The fee for copyright registration then was fifty cents. In 1902, under the authority of 2 U.S.C. 150, the Library began selling catalog cards and other publications for cost plus 10 percent. Finally, the Gift and Trust Fund Act of 1925 provided the Library authority to establish service fee revolving gift funds so that the Library could receive the income generated from sales of items produced through the use of contributed capital. One of the notable early gifts established the Photoduplication Service in 1938.

To modernize its service fee authority, in 1990 the Library sought comment on proposed legislation to establish a centralized authority for the provision of Library research and information products and services for which fees are assessed. Existing legislation for the Cataloging Distribution Service is archaic, and the General Accounting Office has questioned the Library's authority to expand certain fee service gift accounts beyond their original contributed capital. The Library met with congressional staff, several library community committees, and other groups to seek their comment on this proposal, and the process will continue into fiscal 1991. Internally, the Library worked to identify specific products and users that may appropriately fit within this initiative.

NLS/BPH

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), one of the Library's oldest national outreach programs, contracted a study to determine the baseline costs to network libraries of maintaining braille book and recorded book collections and lending playback equipment. This detailed analysis provides itemized network service costs upon which NLS will base program planning for the next fifteen years. A first phase report compiles costs of the network to provide braille and recorded media services and to house, store, issue, and track playback equipment. The second phase created various models to determine whether alternative patterns of storage and circulation methods are feasible.

More than 47 million people worldwide depend on the recorded voice for access to the printed word. An important step in technological cooperation was achieved when NLS and the Royal National Institute for the Blind of the United Kingdom agreed to a full exchange of information on existing and emerging technologies. Both agencies recognize the financial and technological wisdom in cooperating to improve current systems as well as share advances. Technical incompatibility between current systems is a major barrier to international interlending of library materials for the blind. A leader in the development of international technical standards for new systems, NLS will present an interim progress report at the 1991 IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) meeting in Moscow.

SERVICES TO BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

	<i>Items Circulated*</i>	<i>Number of Readers</i>
<i>Regional and Subregional Libraries</i>		
Recorded discs	6,394,000	234,580
Recorded cassettes	13,461,200	437,220
Braille	627,200	21,110
<i>NLS/BPH Service to Overseas Patrons</i>		
Recorded discs	17,000	210
Recorded cassettes	15,400	400
Braille	2,100	20
<i>NLS/BPH Service to Music Patrons</i>		
Recorded discs	78,600	210
Recorded cassettes	10,300	880
Braille	10,400	670
Large print	2,300	300
<i>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</i>		
Recorded discs	11,500	—
Recorded cassettes	56,400	—
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	27,200	—
Braille	11,100	—

*Items circulated include containers, volumes, and magazines.

The National Library Service reviewed its foreign-language program and developed a ten-year plan to provide and distribute more materials needed in foreign languages. Initially, the service will build the foreign-language collection, process braille and recorded materials from overseas, and encourage and increase foreign-language production at network libraries. The final phase of the plan will investigate establishing liaison offices to coordinate the network libraries' foreign-language collections and activities with other agencies that provide foreign-language materials. The service also developed a national outreach program for the Spanish-speaking population, including television and radio public service announcements, handouts, and newspaper advertising and successfully test-marketed the materials in Puerto Rico in March.

To assist in promoting braille usage in all countries of the world, NLS updated the 1953 compilation *World Braille Usage*, published in cooperation with UNESCO. Eighty-five countries responded with data

on literary and other types of braille codes, as well as data on languages in use and the quantity of braille produced in each country. *World Braille Usage* contains seventy-one braille alphabet charts.

In the concluding year of a two-year pilot program, the World Literature Book Club expanded its membership from 500 to 677 persons, providing titles from Australia, Canada, England, Ireland, New Zealand, and South Africa. When funding permits, NLS hopes to resume this valuable program.

Preparing to celebrate its sixtieth anniversary in 1991, NLS produced a special report on the theme of "Ushering in the Sixtieth Year of Service" to salute the network of cooperating libraries. It pays tribute "to those thousands of librarians and staff whose contributions in the national network of cooperating libraries have helped the Library of Congress reach the beginning of the sixtieth year of service to blind and physically handicapped people." The illustrated, forty-eight-page report includes a summary of the program's activity since 1931, braille referral information, and two bound-in flexible discs containing the text of the report. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped distributed the report to all network libraries and to public libraries, library schools, and organizations around the world.

*Friends of the
Law Library*

During the year, the Law Library considered the feasibility of rejuvenating a friends group and solicited the advice of approximately a hundred of the contemporary equivalents of the founders who established the organization nearly sixty years ago. Efforts focused on reinstituting a group that would scrutinize Law Library collections and services, assist in raising funds for scholarly programs and important acquisitions, and publicize the Library's rich legal resources. On May 1, Law Day, the Library mounted an exhibit called "Friends of the Law Library: A Celebration of the Founders" to call attention to this endeavor. The display included an oil portrait of former Law Librarian John Vance, who founded the original group of 270 friends, plus photographs and several rare items either donated by the group or acquired through their efforts.

*National Film
Preservation
Board*

The National Film Preservation Board advises the Librarian of Congress on his selection of twenty-five culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant films for the National Film Registry. The

National Film Preservation Act of 1988 recognized motion pictures as an American art form and created the National Film Preservation Board to emphasize to both the public and leaders in government and the private sector that films need greater protection and preservation. A film is not eligible for inclusion in the registry until ten years after its first theatrical release.

NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION BOARD

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences: Fay Kanin

The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers: J. Nicholas Counter III

The American Film Institute: Gene F. Jankowski

The Directors Guild of America: Franklin J. Schaffner (Mr. Schaffner, who died before the second meeting of the board, was replaced by Arthur Hiller.)

The Motion Picture Association of America: Jack Valenti

The National Association of Broadcasters: Edward O. Fritts

The National Society of Film Critics: David Kehr

New York University Department of Cinema Studies in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Charles Milne

The Screen Actors Guild of America: Roddy McDowall

Society of Cinema Studies: John Belton

University Film and Video Association: Ben Levin

University of California, Los Angeles, College of Fine Arts Department of Theater, Film, and Television: Robert Rosen

The Writers Guild of America (West and East): George Kirgo

NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (1990)

All about Eve (1950)

All Quiet on the Western Front (1930)

Bringing up Baby (1938)

Dodsworth (1936)

Duck Soup (1933)

Fantasia (1940)
The Freshman (1925)
The Godfather (1972)
The Great Train Robbery (1903)
Harlan County, U.S.A. (1976)

How Green Was My Valley (1941)
It's a Wonderful Life (1946)
Killer of Sheep (1977)
Love Me Tonight (1932)
Mashes of the Afternoon (1943)

Ninotchka (1939)
Primary (1960)
Raging Bull (1980)
Rebel without a Cause (1955)
Red River (1948)

The River (1937)
Sullivan's Travels (1941)
Top Hat (1935)
The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948)
A Woman under the Influence (1974)

Copyright

Through the daily administration of the Copyright Act, the Copyright Office encourages intellectual creativity, one of the basic missions of the Library, by efficiently managing thousands of

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS

	<i>Published</i>	<i>Unpublished</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs and machine-readable works	133,352	46,319	179,671
Serials	111,539	—	111,539
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	48,929	136,386	185,315
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art	52,447	24,271	76,718
Sound recordings	11,784	25,743	37,527
Renewals	—	—	51,834
TOTAL	358,051	232,719	642,604
Semiconductor Chip Protection Act			
Mask works	—	—	998

COPYRIGHT BUSINESS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Claims</i>	<i>Fees</i>
<i>Receipts</i>		
Copyright registrations at \$10	632,473	\$6,324,730
Renewals at \$6	53,362	320,172
TOTAL CLAIMS AND FEES THEREFROM	685,835	6,644,902
Fees for recording documents		253,800
Fees for certified documents		73,400
Fees for searches made		188,200
Fees for special handling		464,200
Fees for expedited services		28,114
Fees for registering mask works at \$20		22,980
Fees for 407 deposits at \$2		934
Fees for other services (photocopying, etc.)		19,765
TOTAL FEES EXCLUSIVE OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION CLAIMS		1,051,393
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$7,696,295
<i>Transfers</i>		
Fees transferred to appropriation		\$6,907,000
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts		556,000
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED		\$7,463,000

contacts with the creators themselves. In fiscal 1990, the office registered more claims to copyright than in any previous year—642,604, out of a record 686,854 claims received. The office also personally assisted nearly 29,000 members of the public, responded to almost 150,000 letters of inquiry, and logged more than 246,000 phone calls prompted by public interest in the copyright process. Staff searched more than 190,000 titles and provided information on the ownership or status of copyrights in more than 8,000 search reports.

The Copyright Office is also constantly responding to changing technologies and judicial developments that require new regulations interpreting the Copyright Act. Two issues on which the office invited public comment were the deposit of machine-readable copies and matters affecting cable television. In a related development, rule changes by the Federal Communications Commission required that the Licensing Division revise the cable systems' semiannual statement of account forms to inform cable systems of the changes.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND OUTREACH

Center for the Book

The Year of the Young Reader, a Center for the Book national reading promotion campaign, came to a successful conclusion in 1990. At a White House reception, First Lady Barbara Bush, honorary chair, thanked the participants and sponsors. More than thirty national organizations and fifty corporations supported Year of the Young Reader projects, which took place in every state of the nation, and a "Year of the Young Reader" exhibition, mounted in cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency, traveled to three cities in the Soviet Union.

Also in 1990, the Library approved proposals from Montana, Nebraska, and New Jersey to establish book centers affiliated with the Center for the Book. The first overseas center came into being when the British Library established a Centre for the Book. The Librarian designated 1991 as the Year of the Lifetime Reader to remind Americans of the importance of reading as a lifelong activity, and Mrs. Bush will again serve as honorary chair of the center's campaign to support reading and literacy projects that benefit all age groups.

Elsewhere in the Library

In honor of the centennial of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, the board and the Library sponsored a series of events in September to coincide with the opening of the exhibition "A World of Names." The Geography and Map Division conducted a two-day symposium on the board's history and future and sponsored a toponymic tour from Washington, D.C., to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

In his second year as poet laureate, Howard Nemerov conducted numerous readings and interviews, met frequently with his favorite constituency (high school English classes), and also accommodated requests from notable organizations to write occasional verse. After accepting the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's invitation to observe the launch of the space shuttle *Atlantis* from Cape Canaveral, he recorded his impressions in a poem entitled "Witnessing the Launch of the Shuttle *Atlantis*."

Poet
laureate

In May, the Librarian announced the appointment of Mark Strand as the fourth poet laureate consultant in poetry. In the spring of 1990, the Bobbitt family established in the Library a fund to support the Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry, and the first solicitation of nominations from publishers produced more than ninety entries. In October the Librarian announced the winner of the \$10,000 prize, James Merrill, selected by a three-person jury for his 1988 book of poems, *The Inner Room*.

Always popular, the Mary Pickford Theater attracted record crowds to its numerous screenings of films and film series. Notable among this year's offerings were film series devoted to the careers of Bette Davis from January through March and Greta Garbo in August and September. (Other screenings appear in the list of "Selected Public Programs" below.)

Music

Despite a curtailment of all Coolidge Auditorium concerts but the annual Summer Chamber Festival, owing to the renovation of the auditorium, the Music Division was active in other areas. Under the auspices of the Coolidge Foundation, musicologist Cyrilla Barr offered a Founder's Day lecture on "The 'Faerie Queene' and the 'Archangel': The Correspondence of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Carl Engel." Music theater historian Robert Kimball spoke on "Emblems of the Jazz Age: The Gershwin Musicals of the 1920s" in November, and historian John J. Contreni on "Educating Children and the Study of Chant in the Middle Ages" in March. A colloquium on historic instruments in November featured the Library's Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes and recorders. In lieu of the division's live concerts, 120 radio stations in the United States carried archival radio broadcasts from the division's collections, which are aired in five foreign countries as well.

The Library's Hispanic Division, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at a program in December, sponsored several other activities during the year, including lectures by former Dominican Republic president Juan Bosch in October, by Argentine novelist Abel Posse in February, and by Chilean novelist Elena Castedo in March.

James Lockhart of the University of California at Los Angeles presented a lecture on "History through Language: The Indians of Central Mexico after the Conquest" in July. A panel on "Hispanic Arts and Literature in Washington" met in September.

*Federal
librarians*

In celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee conducted the seventh annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies on "Access Is the Key," which attracted some 200 library and information center managers as well as leaders from the academic, private, and public sectors. Among major figures from the national information community who addressed the forum were keynote speaker Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico, then chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation, and D. Allan Bromley, science advisor to the president. A dozen speakers briefed participants on the latest legislative, executive, and local initiatives that will affect policy regarding citizen access to federal information. The theme of access supports the federal librarians' resolution for the upcoming second White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

An American Folklife Center conference in May represented the culmination of activities in the center and elsewhere that began ten years ago to address "Cultural Conservation: Reconfiguring the Cultural Mission." The meeting attracted interest from a broad spectrum of professions, including folklore, anthropology, archaeology, education, history, architecture, planning, and environmental studies. Heritage protection is also a factor in a new Folklife Center project proposed by Mickey Hart, drummer for the rock group The Grateful Dead, based on his deep interest in the music of the people of the tropical rain forests. Hart would like to participate in the production and distribution of high-quality recordings based on the center's collections, and two ethnomusicologists are currently identifying and appraising at least ninety hours of such music in the Archive of Folk Culture.

**AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER BOARD OF
TRUSTEES**

Nina Archabal
Director, Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Johannetta Cole
President, Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

John Penn Fix III
Businessman, Spokane, Washington

William L. Kinney, Jr.
Publisher, *Marlboro Herald-Advocate*
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Judith McCulloh
Executive Editor, University of Illinois Press
Urbana, Illinois

Juris Ubans
Professor of Art
University of Southern Maine
Portland, Maine

Ex officio

The Librarian of Congress
James H. Billington
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
Robert McCormick Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts
John Frohnmayer
Washington, D.C.

Chairman, National Endowment for the
Humanities
Lynne V. Cheney
Washington, D.C.

Director, American Folklife Center
Alan Jabbour
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

*Memory and
Imagination*

For the first time, the Library produced a major film about its activities, focusing on what the future may hold for the Library's growing collections and the implications of new technologies. Coordinated by the Public Affairs Office, *Memory and Imagination* was produced by Academy Award-winner Julian Krainin. Isaac Stern,

Julia Child, Francis Ford Coppola, Steve Jobs, Stewart Brand, Ted Koppel, Henry Steele Commager, Richard Saul Wurman, Gore Vidal, Sam Waterston, Vartan Gregorian, James D. Watson, John Hope Franklin, Pete Seeger, Michael Feinstein, Penn & Teller, and Senator Albert Gore, Jr., of Tennessee, made guest appearances in the film. By year's end, the hour-long film had already won an international film award (CINE), and the Library was discussing plans for its distribution through public broadcasting networks and other systems.

A selected list of other meetings and public programs held at the Library during fiscal year 1990 appears below.

SELECTED PUBLIC PROGRAMS

1989

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| October 2 | Howard Nemerov delivered a lecture on "Language, Nonsense, and Poetry" |
| October 3 | "Carl Schurz Today," a lecture by Professor Hans L. Trefousse of Brooklyn College, sponsored by the German American Cultural Fund |
| October 3-31 | Film Series: The French Revolution as Cinema |
| October 20 | The King's Men and The Gospel Pearls performing gospel music |
| November 1-December 21 | Film Series: The Films of 1939 |
| November 15-16 | "Learning Opportunities for Children: The Library Connection," a symposium sponsored with the Association for Library Service to Children |
| November 16 | Readings by Kent Nelson, Linda Barrett Osborne, and David Shields, authors of three of the "Ten Best" short stories in the PEN Syndicated Fiction Project |
| November 30 | Lucille Clifton reading her poems |
| December 7 | "With Food We Celebrate: Joyeux Noel" with chef Raymond Campet |
- Reed Whittemore in a program of readings, "Surreal Verses for the Holidays, from D.H. Lawrence to e.e. cummings and Far Beyond"

1990

- January 23 Thomas L. Friedman delivered a lecture "From Beirut to Jerusalem to Washington," sponsored by the Library and the National Book Foundation, Inc.
- February 12 Film Series: Pickford Repertory (*Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*)
- February 15 "Braids, Cornrows, Dreadlocks, and Hair Wraps," a workshop on African hair braiding by Jacquelin Peters
- Dolores Kendrick reading her poems
- March 1-20 Film Series: Recent Mexican Cinema
- March 8 Maxine Kumin reading her poems
- April 5 Blaga Dimitrova reading her poems
- April 19 Lynn Morris Band performing bluegrass music
- Finnish folklorist Juha Y. Pentikainen presented a lecture on "Shamanistic Interpretation of the Kalevala"
- April 24-June 28 Film Series: Hollywood's Reporters: Journalists in the American Film
- May 3 Howard Nemerov reading his poems
- May 7-June 26 Film Series: From Steamboats to Flubber: 200 Years of American Creativity
- May 9 "Libraries, Books, and Culture," a symposium at Indiana University sponsored with the Library History Roundtable of the American Library Association
- May 15 A presentation by German-American designer and illustrator Eric Carle in celebration of International Children's Book Day
- May 17 Klezmer Plus performing Yiddish klezmer music
- May 23 Marianna Tax Choldin delivered a lecture on "Books, Reading, and Censorship in the USSR"
- June 12-26 The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival
- June 21 The Hungarian-American group Eletfa in concert
- July 19 John Cephas and Phil Wiggins in a blues concert
- August 16 The True Tone Gospel Singers in a gospel concert
- September 5 The annual meeting of the Western States Geographical Names Council
- September 20 Otonowa performing Afro-Cuban music

PUBLICATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

Through the written word or the interpretive display, the Library shares the richness of its collections with a national and international audience located beyond its walls. For those who cannot come to Washington, these media provide a unique opportunity to enjoy the Library's resources.

Publications

The subject of law was the focus of several Library publications in fiscal 1990. *Consilia: A Bibliography of Holdings in the Library of Congress and Certain Other Collections in the United States*, by Peter Pazzaglini and Catherine Hawks, explored in depth this portion of the Library's legal collections. *Consilia*, which applied general principles of Roman law, canon law, and scripture to specific cases, recorded the advice of jurists, legal experts, or a collegium of jurists as sought by judges, often itinerant and themselves unfamiliar with local law or custom. This bibliography makes some 1,200 volumes of *consilia* published primarily in Italy, France, and Germany between 1500 and 1700 more accessible to researchers. The Library entered into a three-year cooperative project with Pomegranate Calendars and Books to produce a wall calendar titled "The Law" of images drawn from the law and general collections. Houghton-Mifflin Co. issued a trade edition of the popular 1989 softcover Library publication *To Make All Laws*, by James Hutson with a foreword by Tip O'Neill. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., recommended *To Make All Laws*, prepared to accompany an exhibition of the same title, as a "model introduction . . . to the history of Congress."

Washingtoniana: Photographs, by Kathleen Collins, includes law offices, a law clerk, lawyers, a grand jury, and Supreme Court justices among many other subjects documented in some 750,000 photographs from the Prints and Photographs Division. Deriving from an initial project funded by the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation to survey, catalog, and preserve photographs of Washington, *Washingtoniana* provides an overview and countless details about images documenting architectural, social, and political history from before the Civil War to the 1980s. It includes examples of Washington photographs from the Mathew B. Brady and Brady-Handy collections, Frances Benjamin Johnston's work, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and many other collections.

Another comprehensive, in-depth guide to the Library's collections this year was *Three Decades of Television: A Catalog of Television Programs Acquired by the Library of Congress, 1949-1979*. Compiled by Sarah Rouse and Katherine Loughney, this record of the first thirty years of television programs—some 14,000 of them—includes, among others, adventure, crime, drama, educational and children's programming, public affairs, soap operas, and westerns.

Centuries before the advent of television, the first newspaper to bring news to inhabitants of the American continent was *Publick Occurrences*, first issued September 25, 1690. Three hundred years later, a surviving copy is illustrated in a book by Loren Ghiglione accompanying the Library's exhibition of the same title, *The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press*. This fast-paced account of the various roles the journalist has played—some in reality and some in fiction—brings to center stage a host of characters, including eccentric *New York Tribune* editor Horace Greeley, Atlanta newspaperman Joel Chandler Harris, investigative reporter I.F. Stone, syndicated columnist Louella Parsons, and television newscasters Walter Cronkite and Geraldo Rivera.

George
Catlin

Perhaps no one better signifies the American frontier than does the American Indian. "I love a people who have always made me welcome with the best they had, who are honest without laws, who have not jails and poor houses . . .," said George Catlin, and he painted the Indians as they lived on the plains. His famous *North American Indian Portfolio* is available again in a facsimile of the 1845 American edition in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division published by the Abbeville Press, Inc., in cooperation with the Library.

Children's literature is the focal point of the Library's 1991 engagement calendar, *Through the Looking Glass*. The weekly desk calendar features fifty-three colorful images originally created to illuminate stories for the young and the young at heart. Many of these images are accompanied by excerpts from the stories they illustrated.

A selected list of publications not described elsewhere in this report that were issued during fiscal year 1990 appears below.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

American Voices, a Literary Book of Days, an illustrated book of the days of the year annotated with words by and about American authors, compiled by Margaret E. Wagner and Susan Sharp

American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings 1988: A Selected List, compiled by Jennifer Cutting

Ancient Libraries and the Ordering of the Biblical Books, by Nahum M. Sarna (Center for the Book Viewpoint No. 25)

Books for Children, no. 6, edited by Margaret N. Coughlan

Careers: Job Searching and Success (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

Exhibit Catalogs of the German-Speaking Countries of Europe, 1958-1988: A Selective Bibliography, by Margrit Krewson

Firearms Regulations in Various Foreign Countries, coordinated by Robert L. Nay

Folklife Annual 88-89, edited by James Hardin and Alan Jabbour

For Younger Readers: 1988-1989 (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

The Future of Humanistic Scholarship, by Bernhard Fabian (Center for the Book Viewpoint No. 26)

Geographic Names and the Federal Government: A Bibliography, compiled by Donald J. Orth and Elizabeth Unger Mangan (Geography and Map Division)

Handbook of Latin American Studies: A Selective and Annotated Guide to Recent Publications, vol. 49, *Social Sciences*, edited by Dolores Martin (University of Texas Press)

Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension, edited by Phyllis Dain and John Y. Cole, published in association with Greenwood Press

Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1988, compiled by the staff of the Manuscript Division

Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress, 12th ed., compiled by the Serial and Government Publications Division

The Open Door: When Writers First Learned to Read, compiled by Steven Gilbar (David R. Godine, Publisher, Inc., in association with the Center for the Book)

Performing Arts Annual 1988, edited by Iris Newsom

Research Collections in the Information Age: The Library of Congress Looks to the Future, by Stephen E. Ostrow and Robert Zich, edited by John Y. Cole (Center for the Book Viewpoint No. 27)

Sailing: An Introduction to the Wonders of Sailing for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

The Swedish Marriage Law of 1987, by Fariborz Nozari

U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Publications Cataloged at the Library of Congress, vol. 3, edited by Joanne Zellers

Window on Japan: Japanese Children's Books and Television Today, papers from a symposium with illustrations by Mitsumasa Anno

World Braille Usage (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

This is a partial list of titles issued during fiscal 1990. For a more complete list, see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*, copies of which are available from the Library of Congress, Office Systems Services, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions and interpretive programs open up the Library's resources to an audience broader than the cadre of scholars, researchers, and students who use the collections. Exhibitions can enrich and empower the viewer with both excitement and knowledge.

As the concluding piece in the Library's two-year celebration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Congress, "My Dear Wife: Letters of Members of Congress to Their Spouses" offered insight into the more intimate thoughts and feelings of a select number of members of Congress. Not only letters but also prints, photographs, paintings, drawings, sculpture, maps, broadsides, books, periodicals, and a video tape interview provided a look into profoundly human qualities. Here these members savored triumphs, shared defeats, and expressed self-doubts—all while history was being made.

Mounted in cooperation with the American Society of Newspaper Editors, "The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press" examined the 300-year history of the American journalist and his place in society and featured some of the most colorful journalists in fact and fiction. Made possible by a grant from the Gannett Foundation, the exhibition explored the paradox of the press: the conflict between the public's perception of the journalist as on the one hand a source of needed information and on the other a Peeping Tom invading our privacy. On special loan from England was the only surviving copy of America's first newspaper, *Publick Occurrences, Both Forreign and Domestic*, printed in 1690 and promptly suppressed by the governor and council of Massachusetts. Ernie Pyle's typewriter, Bob Woodward's Watergate notebook, and private diaries, as well as cartoons, motion pictures, and television clips were among more than 400 artifacts featured in the exhibition. A smaller version of the exhibition will travel to six cities in the United States.

*Bicentennial
of
copyright*

As part of the national celebration of this bicentennial, "America Creates: 200 Years of Patents and Copyrights" focused on the role copyright law has had in shaping the American spirit of creativity and enterprise. "A World of Names" celebrated the centennial of the founding of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and featured approximately 200 multimedia items associated with place-names around the world. Four themes were explored—the process by which names are applied to the landscape, motivational conflict in selecting new names, the romance associated with place-names, and the process by which names become standardized.

Affectionately called the "Emerald Isle" because of its lush green hills and fields, Ireland has had a much greater influence than would be expected of a nation its size. "The Emerald Isle in Maps" displayed many absorbing maps defining the physical and political landscape of Ireland, its cities, harbors, and resources. The exhibition also included sources available in the Geography and Map Division for those interested in pursuing genealogical research.

*The Old
Believers*

"Living Traditions of Russian Faith: Books and Manuscripts of the Old Believers from the Fifteenth Century to the Present" contained rare books and manuscripts of the Old Believers documenting both the history of this religious group and the contributions it made to

Russian folk art and traditions. Besides items from the Library's collection, the exhibition included twenty-five items from Moscow and Leningrad that had never been seen outside of the Soviet Union; indeed, many had never been displayed inside the Soviet Union. The exquisite artifacts exemplified the tradition of hand-produced, richly ornamented editions that are distinctively Russian and were tangible evidence of the importance of the role books have played in the life of the Russian people and in the Old Believers faith in particular. Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet president, opened the exhibition at the Library at the time of the May summit meeting in Washington between Presidents Gorbachev and Bush.

A list of other new exhibits mounted by the Library in fiscal 1990 follows.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS AND DISPLAYS

"Eastern European Artists"

"Eighteenth Annual Library of Congress
Employees' Arts and Crafts Exhibition"

"Life in Iran: Drawings by Ardeschire Mohassess,"
a selection of ten drawings from the larger series by
an Iranian satirist chronicling the repression and
corruption of the Pahlevi regime

"Public Property: Images of American Govern-
ment," an exhibit in the Oval Gallery focusing on
government through American prints, drawings,
and architectural works

"Washingtoniana: Photographs"

"The Wonder of Work: Pennell Lithographs of the
Construction of the Panama Canal"

Traveling Exhibits

"Baroque Finale"

"The Empire That Was Russia: Photographic
Record by Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky"

"From Bulgaria: Contemporary Bulgarian Print-
makers"

"Lewis Hine, Reformer with a Camera"

"A Nation of Readers"

SHARING BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

MARC licensing proposal

In July 1989, the Library announced a proposal to license MARC data as a means of maintaining the lowest possible costs of the MARC services for subscribers using the data within their own institutions while requiring additional payments from organizations, including vendors, who derive additional value from the data by selling or otherwise redistributing it to others. Following discussions at the January meeting of the American Library Association (ALA) and numerous subsequent contacts with the library community, the Librarian announced in March that the Library would withdraw the proposal as it pertains to the distribution of MARC records to U.S. subscribers. The Library has continued to review existing arrangements for foreign distribution of MARC records in order to make recommendations in the coming year.

In the meantime, working with the library community to come up with alternatives to licensing MARC data, the Library has ensured that channels of communication remained open with its constituencies, and two organizations—the Association of Research Libraries and ALA—have established ad hoc committees to cooperate with the Library in its efforts. A forum at ALA's Annual Conference examined three critical issues: the Library's proposed fund legislation; international distribution of MARC data; and national cataloging issues and how the library community can help the Library of Congress meet the demand for national-level cataloging.

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	<i>Net increase</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books*	187,052	3,027,735
Visual materials	10,305	117,225
Maps	6,630	126,484
Music	6,729	49,372
Computer files	235	235
Name authorities	204,042	2,579,294
Subject authorities	5,948	186,614
Serials	42,360	511,063
NUC (National Union Catalog)	72,107	644,961
PREMARC	(92)	4,685,764
TOTAL	535,316	11,928,747

*Includes full-level and minimal-level records.

*Linked
Systems
Project*

The Linked Systems Project (LSP), which provides for computer-to-computer linkages between the Library and external systems, has been operational for five years, with an initial application for the maintenance of the National Authority File—an integrated, consistent name authority file built by the Library and cooperative libraries under the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO) program. Plans call for LSP to grow to encompass bibliographic records and to link together additional systems. In this fiscal year, thirty-six NACO/LSP participants and three of the Library's cataloging divisions contributed 61,934 records to the project.

Planning also continued for Library of Congress access to the Internet, a network of computer networks developed under the auspices of the National Science Foundation. The Library investigated two applications—electronic mail and remote log-in.

*NACO and
NCCP*

Its thirteenth year was one of consolidation and improvements in operations and services for NACO. By the end of the fiscal year, all remaining manual NACO participants except for the National Library of Medicine were phased into the Linked Systems Project. Several NACO participants decided to assume an inactive status in the program, and NACO staff turned their attention to arrearage reduction.

The most ambitious of the cooperative programs under NACO's aegis is the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP) pilot project, which involves the contribution of full bibliographic records and associated authority work by eight university libraries. During the first two years of the project, which ended in June, participants contributed 11,860 bibliographic records, exceeding the goal originally stipulated by 460 records. In fiscal 1990 alone, NCCP bibliographic records numbered 6,124, of which 1,436 or 23 percent were upgrades of Library of Congress in-process or minimal-level cataloging records.

The program also arrived at an important milestone in June, the original termination date for the project. The NCCP steering committee met in May and decided to extend the pilot for another year. As the principal funding agency for the pilot, the Council on Library

Resources, Inc. (CLR) commissioned an evaluation of the NCCP project. Two major themes of the evaluation, issued in August, were that libraries would reap substantial benefits from cataloging that could be used by many institutions and that NCCP needed to find ways to reduce costs.

*Network
Advisory
Committee*

In its third program session on document delivery in November, the Network Advisory Committee (NAC) heard presentations on the current technology, trends in document delivery services, and the current patterns of interlibrary loan, followed by overviews of several specific document delivery operations, both in the for-profit and the nonprofit sector. During the concluding plenary session, the committee identified standards as the most important issue. Without a comprehensive structure of standards regarding communication, representation, bibliographic control, and document access, electronic document transfer will not be easy.

The Network Planning Paper series serves to disseminate information about networking activities, reflecting topics raised in NAC meetings, to the library community. Network Planning Paper no. 19, *Beyond Bibliographic Data*, covered the March 1989 meeting on networking and access to nonbibliographic data bases. The proceedings of the November meeting reported above are found in no. 20, *Riding the Electronic Wave*.

*Cataloging
Distribution
Service*

Established as the conduit to the greater library community for the Library's bibliographic records and practices, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) was financially healthy in 1990. Although earned receipts were up only 2 percent over 1989, revenue exceeded the 1990 annual appropriation target by 11 percent. Marketing and advertising efforts focused on linking the *CDMARC Names* compact disc with the previously published *CDMARC Subjects* and reaching the broadest possible range of library constituents.

The most significant release of the year was *CDMARC Names*. These three CD-ROM disks that contained the Library's complete name authority file introduce an important new tool into the library marketplace and help to ease the processing of materials in the Library's overseas offices.

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION: FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Source of Income

General	\$4,324,465
Sales to U.S. government libraries	125,565
Sales to foreign libraries	2,000,914
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$6,450,944

Analysis of Income

Book catalogs	
<i>National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials; Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings; National Register of Microform Masters; Monographic Series; and Subject Catalog</i>	\$ 14,630
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	510,398
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	68,249
Card sales (gross)	492,197
CD-ROM	
CDMARC Subjects	87,914
CDMARC Names	58,064
CDMARC Names/Subjects	81,754
MARC tapes	2,128,775
Microfiche catalogs	
<i>NUC Books</i>	440,618
<i>NUC AV Materials</i>	46,213
<i>NUC Cartographic Materials</i>	33,139
<i>NUC production masters</i>	23,925
<i>Register of Additional Locations</i>	80,536
<i>Name Authorities</i>	293,929
<i>Subject Headings</i>	197,099
<i>Music</i>	60,910
<i>Children's Literature</i>	93
<i>Geographic Entries</i>	4,866
Miscellaneous publications	46,074
Technical publications	1,781,561
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$6,450,944
ADJUSTMENTS	(191,851)
TOTAL NET SALES	\$6,259,093

Transfers

Fees transferred to appropriation	\$5,629,000
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts	635,841
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED	\$6,262,841

In January, the Library launched the Copyright Cataloging Tape Service, distributing copyright registration information in a timely way, which provides a valuable service to the legal, creative, and information communities. Another innovation from the MARC Distribution Service was the inclusion of tapes of Chinese/Japanese/Korean records and data from Australia and New Zealand. Immediately attracting major bibliographic utilities as subscribers, these services provide vernacular Chinese-, Japanese-, and Korean-language MARC records for books cataloged by OCLC and RLIN member libraries and retrospective and current MARC cataloging records created by the national libraries of Australia and New Zealand. These two services required special agreements between the Library of Congress and the source agencies for CDS distribution of the records. The MARC Distribution Service for National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM) records began with a snapshot file of 61,400 records converted through the NRMM Retrospective Conversion Project sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries. In January, CDS enhanced its long-standing service for books by adding preliminary-level cataloging records and the service for music by including contributed records.

The Cataloging Distribution Service derives 40 percent of its sales from book publishing. The best-sellers for 1990 continued to be *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, released in its 13th edition, and its new companion, *Free-Floating Subdivisions: An Alphabetic Guide*. With the first production run of the computer-produced *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, the automated production of this valuable catalog achieves a more cost-effective and attractive product than was possible through manual methods; the catalog provides historians and researchers interested in primary source material detailed access to thousands of manuscript collections located throughout the United States.

CIP

In January, the Cataloging in Publication Division limited publisher participation to present levels in order to maintain the program's effectiveness in both quality of cataloging data and response time. Despite the moratorium, the division's output grew in fiscal 1990 by 4.2 percent, and the program provided, in advance of publication, CIP data for 45,673 titles, thereby making available to the nation's libraries cataloging for approximately 87 percent of the new book titles published in the United States.

In 1980, the Library, with funding from CLR, surveyed libraries using CIP data and received 1,600 responses indicating both widespread use of the program and satisfaction with it. In 1990, again with support from CLR, the Library planned another study of the CIP program with a twofold goal of obtaining information that will enable the Library to plan for the program's future and, more immediately, to modify procedures so as to preserve the efficiency and effectiveness of the program. The new survey, which will also include participating publishers and MARC tape recipients as well as libraries, will take place in the first half of fiscal 1991.

Serials

Ventures in this area for which the Library is well known are *New Serial Titles*, the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program, and the United States Newspaper Program. Throughout the year, the Library considered enhancements to *New Serial Titles* based on a 1988 survey of subscribers. The NSDP staff assigned over 600 ISSNs (International Standard Serial Numbers) a month to new and changed serial titles published in the United States.

Of particular concern to the CONSER membership at their policy committee meeting in November was the increasing use of local cataloging systems and the resulting diminished contribution of serial records to the large bibliographic utilities such as OCLC and RLIN. Members of the policy committee expressed concern that this trend could have serious implications for the contribution and timely maintenance of records in the CONSER data base. Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Washington completed United States Newspaper Program activities during the year, thus joining six state-based and eight institution-based projects that completed their work in previous years. To date, the project has awarded planning grants in thirty-five states and implementation grants in thirty-three states.

Standards

Library staff continued to work out schedules for the future publication and implementation of format integration decisions with representatives of other networks and libraries. Participants reached a consensus in January on a list of data elements that could be made obsolete in 1990 (those data elements that would cause no changes to systems). In addition, thirty-three participants from the North American library community attended the Multiple Versions Forum

to arrive at a consensus on various aspects of constructing bibliographic records for items that are the same in content but differ in physical representation. The forum participants endorsed the two-tier hierarchical approach, a model in which a master record may have holdings records that contain version information linked to it.

The format for machine-readable cataloging data progressed from a proposal and discussion paper to a provisionally approved USMARC format. The USMARC Advisory Group approved it as a provisional format in June, to be reconsidered for full approval following its experimental use.

The Library has developed basic and extended Arabic character sets to support the development of a new RLIN system for vernacular script cataloging for Arabic-alphabet-based languages.

FLICC

In fiscal 1990, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, marking its twenty-fifth anniversary year, recovered from a series of challenges to its network component, the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), involving contracting, staffing, and fiscal problems that severely tested the organization's ability to provide high-quality services to its members. An aging operational structure, FEDLINK strained to meet increasing demands. By the end of the fiscal year, the network's leading members and FLICC managers had forged a revitalized information network. Simultaneously, committee staff worked to maintain the diverse array of policy and educational programs that FLICC coordinates. The committee has emerged from a turbulent period to become an organization on which federal agencies, members of the federal library and information center community, and interested individuals can continue to depend for service, training, and guidance.

Bylaws

After thirty months of work, the Membership and Governance Working Group issued a final draft of the first formal bylaws for the governance of FLICC, which the Executive Advisory Committee circulated to senior Library managers and the FLICC membership for concurrence. The Policy Working Group, pursuing a formal charter for FLICC operations, drafted statutory authority in response to an

initiative from the Librarian. The Executive Advisory Committee adopted it as a draft interagency agreement, or memorandum of understanding, and also transmitted it to the Library's general counsel for review.

By law, the General Services Administration (GSA) now requires all federal agencies to use the integrated FTS2000 network for voice, data, and video communications, whenever possible. This requirement caused some concern among FLICC members regarding policy and procedures for using the network to access commercial data bases. After meeting with GSA, FEDLINK announced that the network and GSA would cooperate to keep federal users and commercial vendors informed of developments on the implementation of the FTS2000 requirement for data bases.

The General Services Administration also issued a delegation of procurement authority to FEDLINK on October 30, 1989, one day before the extension of the previous year's delegation was to expire. The new delegation requires that GSA cosign all individual task orders for amounts of more than \$25,000 and reiterates the FTS2000 requirement. Other new GSA ground rules require that the Library process orders for direct-pay services. Delays in receiving the new delegation of procurement authority resulted in delays in the interagency agreement renewal and contract process.

Participants in the FEDLINK program now number 1,427 agency libraries, information centers, and offices. In fiscal 1990 the program generated delivery of approximately \$58.5 million in transfer pay and an estimated \$35.5 million in direct pay for information services and publications.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

International MARC activities

The IFLA-developed international format for exchange of records, UNIMARC, was the topic of a meeting at the 1990 IFLA Conference considering guidelines for its use in the description of journal articles and other component parts. A final draft of the UNIMARC format for authorities followed its international review in 1989.

During 1990, Collections Services again worked to make MARC records from other countries available to Library catalogers through the Library's data base. Initial plans call for loading the bibliographic records for monographs from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand into the LC data base to speed up cataloging. The Library may add bibliographic records from the Soviet Union to this list of potential foreign MARC sources and continues to work with the All-Union Book Chamber in the USSR to perfect the conversion of their bibliographic records to UNIMARC, which would allow the Library to convert them to USMARC format and eventually load them into a resource file.

Copyright

The service rendered by the Copyright Office to the international community is service to the nation as well. Despite a decline in U.S. exports generally, intellectual property exports continued to thrive, generating more than \$303 billion in value added to the Gross National Product in 1989 and providing jobs for more than five million Americans. Thus, Copyright Office representatives are active partners in a number of international initiatives that took them to conferences in Geneva and the Pacific Basin as well as to other places in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East.

In conjunction with the World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.) the office sponsored several seminars under the auspices of the International Copyright Institute program. These meetings brought together U.S. copyright experts and officials from other countries to discuss their copyright systems, to explain the U.S. system, and to emphasize our concerns about the protection of U.S. works and the elimination of piracy of copyrighted works.

The institute program, now three years old, this year sponsored the first U.S. training symposium conducted entirely in a foreign language for Francophone developing countries. Altogether, representatives from more than two dozen countries on five continents participated in the Copyright Office-sponsored institutes.

The Copyright Office helped to negotiate a bilateral intellectual property agreement with the Soviet Union, a major component of the trade agreement that Presidents Bush and Gorbachev announced following their June summit. The office also advised both Congress and the W.I.P.O. on U.S. participation in the Berne Convention,

adherence to which in 1989 marked the beginning of a period of full participation by the United States in world copyright affairs. The signing of the voluntary jukebox licensing agreement in March, for example, fulfilled an obligation of the Berne Convention and brought U.S. law closer to agreement with it.

Senior Copyright Office officials participated in W.I.P.O. meetings designed to develop a model copyright law and played a key role in drafting language that protects U.S. copyright interests. They were also active in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. For the first time, the rules of world trade under GATT would include protection for intellectual property, and failure to provide such protection would allow a GATT member nation to take retaliatory trade measures. In a related effort, office representatives were part of the delegation negotiating the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) to be included in the agreement. Copyright Office senior attorney Marybeth Peters worked in Geneva with the W.I.P.O. on a new international treaty that would establish an international registry for audiovisual works to facilitate proof of ownership of rights in such works.

Preservation

During the year, the Library consulted on conservation issues with the USSR Academy of Sciences Library (BAN) in Leningrad and the Archivo General de la Nacion in Buenos Aires. In Leningrad, the Library of Congress is continuing to coordinate international assistance efforts following a 1988 fire at the academy that left 3.6 million volumes severely damaged by fire and water. A phased conservation program has become the central focus of BAN's program to ensure the long-term preservation of its damaged rare collections. At an international seminar on "Conservation and Disaster Recovery: International Cooperation at the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences" in Leningrad in September, more than 200 conservators, librarians, scientists, and engineers participated in an exchange of information, reviewed the progress in recovering from the 1988 fire, and assessed future actions. A post-seminar assessment of the information concluded that the academy library has made impressive progress in the disaster recovery effort.

The Library's National Preservation Program Office continued to be the international focal point for the IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC), the goal of which is to promote and assist the development of preservation knowledge and initiatives in the international community. Toward that end, the creation of two new PAC centers, the Regional Center for Asia in Tokyo, Japan, and the Regional Center for Asia and Oceania in Canberra, Australia, brought the total number of centers to five.

*Acquisitions
abroad*

Library staff devote considerable effort to maintaining the high quality of the Library's comprehensive collections. Although many acquisitions come through exchange or copyright, elusive materials or imprints from a less highly developed publishing industry often require personal visits by Library specialists to establish or improve relations that will maintain the flow of acquisitions. The head of the Children's Literature Center participated in the Bologna Children's Book Fair, and European area specialists visited new sources in Austria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the Ukraine. A flood of Ukrainian materials resulted from this last visit. The editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* visited Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru to collect political ephemera and original musical scores and to visit blanket order dealers there.

The Library developed a new contract for noncommercial Italian publications. The small Moscow project established in January 1990 led to astonishing success in procuring unofficial political and social materials in major languages of the USSR which are difficult to acquire through the normal acquisitions channels.

Cartography

For the first time since World War II, recent large-scale topographic and political maps became available from the former communist bloc countries of Eastern Europe. With the help of the State Department's Foreign Map Procurement Program, the Geography and Map Division was able to obtain large-scale coverage of Poland, Hungary, and Romania. Negotiations are currently in process for obtaining similar coverage from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

An interesting footnote to acquisitions efforts in fiscal 1990 occurred when Executive Orders 12724 and 12725 terminated all commerce with Kuwait and Iraq in August, thus curtailing all exchange activities

as well as the simple importation of publications from those countries, including government documents and periodicals such as newspapers. Such acquisitions are critical to maintaining the kind of comprehensive resources the Library needs, especially up-to-date economic, social, and current affairs information that is also a primary source of intelligence information for federal agencies. At year's end, the Library was still waiting for a response from the Office of Foreign Assets Control to a request for an exemption to the embargo.

The average price of European monographs remained constant during most of the year, registering noteworthy increases in August and September. The performance of the dollar was mixed, although by the end of the year it had lost appreciable value against the currencies of countries where the Library does a large volume of purchasing.

The Library issued two important bibliographic services contracts, one for Moscow and the other for Rome, in January and transferred purchase arrangements for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to the field office in Jakarta. In what may prove to be a development of fundamental importance, the year closed with serious discussion of alternatives to blanket order arrangements in certain countries where conditions are favorable to direct ordering. The countries being considered include Austria and Poland, but details for these alternative arrangements are still under discussion.

Exchanges

To acquire exchange materials, the Library sent 479,436 surplus and duplicate pieces to foreign exchange partners, and the Government Printing Office mailed on the Library's behalf 34 full sets and 32 partial sets of U.S. federal documents to as many countries from which we receive a full set of official documents. The Library maintains relations with 15,345 exchange partners.

Ten geographic areas, all basically from the northern hemisphere of the world, account for 62 percent of exchange and gift acquisitions. Germany, in the top ten for the first time, includes the combined statistics of a unified Germany. Receipts of official publications were down 19 percent, both from last year's receipts and against the five-year average, continuing the downward trend caused by reduced shipments from the Government Printing Office owing to persistent

production problems and by the increased privatization of official publishing worldwide.

Acquisitions from the field offices for the Library dropped slightly to 230,000 pieces, the result of lower receipts from New Delhi; all other offices remained steady or increased slightly. Receipts for the Library from the field offices have been fairly steady around the 250,000 mark for the last four years.

On pioneering trips designed to open the way to systematic acquisitions, Library representatives visited Tibet and Vietnam, establishing blanket order relationships in the latter country. A representative also visited Libya for the first time since 1979. Total participant receipts in the overseas program increased to 527,000 pieces.

Other endeavors

In August 1989, the Library submitted to the IFLA Section on Cataloguing a proposal to simplify the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs—ISBD(M). The purpose of the proposal was to provide a framework for a more concise version of ISBD(M) with the intent to address the problem of increasingly scarce cataloging resources available to libraries by simplifying the description, using briefer, clearer language that is easier to understand and formulating requirements so that they are more readily and easily applied.

In review of the document, the IFLA Working Group noted some matters requiring further investigation, but generally and provisionally endorsed the Library's detailed proposal. The group postponed further consideration until the 1991 IFLA conference, where results of a study to identify measures already taken by national bibliographic agencies to simplify or reduce the extent of the bibliographic data they produce will be announced.

ADMINISTRATION, SPACE, AND PERSONNEL

The major reorganization of 1990 created a ripple throughout the Library characterized by changes and adjustments at all levels, renewed efforts to reexamine the old way of doing business, and continuing scrutiny of some of the unresolved problems. Managers devoted their energies to rebuilding the Library's budgetary strength following the erosions and retrenchments of the 1980s and to rethinking Library programs and activities such as affirmative action and equal employment opportunity, complaint resolution, basic support services, public access and security, and child care.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

The Photoduplication Service, which was to relocate in fiscal 1990 from Library Management Services to Constituent Services as part of the Library Distribution Services directorate (the Library's fee-for-service component), was the subject of intense organizational and fiscal scrutiny during the year. Thus, the Library deferred the final reorganization while Library Management Services and Special Projects staff conducted the review.

Created in 1938 with Rockefeller Foundation funds, the service's mission was then described as "competently supplying distant investigators with microfilm and other photoduplicates of materials otherwise not available for use outside of Washington." Over the years, it has also been an active partner in the Library's own preservation microfilming activities.

The Library convened a team to examine the service's operations, administration, financial accounting procedures, and organization in order to devise a business plan to ensure that the service would have a healthy future. In early fiscal 1990, the team projected a year-end deficit of nearly \$1.5 million for the organization, which would have meant certain insolvency and bankruptcy, but immediate measures to monitor and control cash flow and implementation of a price

increase resulted in a reserve of \$1 million at year's end. During the review, the team was able to identify and isolate specific problems and recommend vital improvements in work flow, control over supplies, equipment replacement schedules, and personnel management, including internal staff communications.

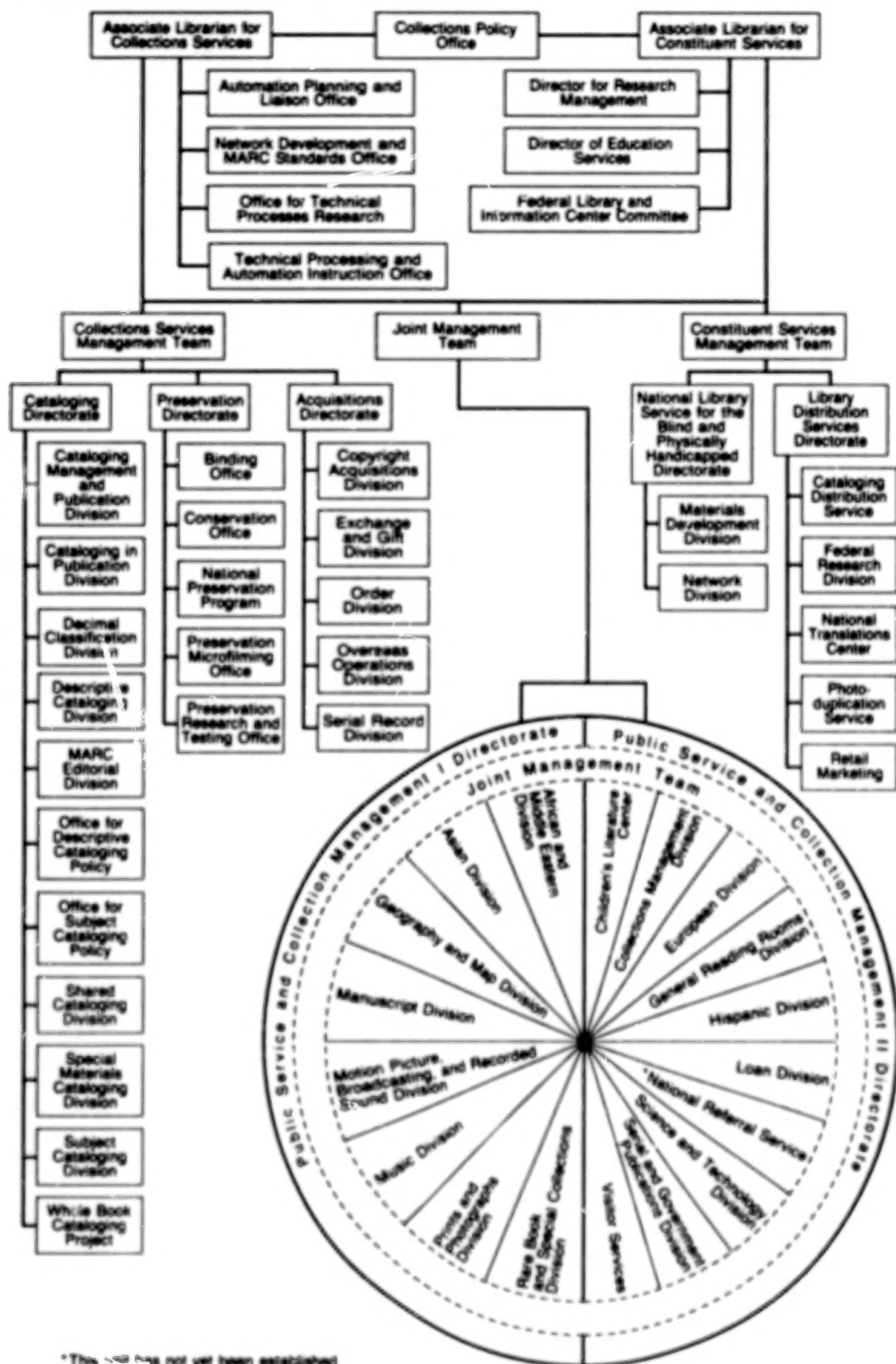
Review efforts also resulted in a clarification of the Photoduplication Service's role in the Library's efforts to provide access to its collections through document delivery. The service is part of the drive toward a "Library without walls."

*Collections
Services
and
Constituent
Services*

The mission of Collections Services is to develop qualitatively the Library's universal collections and to acquire, organize, provide access to, maintain, secure, and preserve these collections. The mission of Constituent Services is to serve libraries, government agencies, scholars, the productive private sector, and the general public, by using the Library's rich resources and collections. Given their close working relationship, these two new service units established several improved channels of communication. A Joint Management Team convenes to address actions and recommendations of their respective committees, to resolve common problems, or to react to Library developments as they affect ongoing Constituent/Collection programs. As needed, cross-cutting teams are also formed. The two new service units continued work on sixteen issues carried over from the transition process: acquisitions, automation, binding, cataloging, collections control, collections development, general reading rooms reorganization, government publications, law, loan, microforms, network development, preservation reprographics, recorded sound, serials and serial records, and training.

With Collections Services, Constituent Services shares responsibility for the Collections Policy Office and for the two Public Service and Collection Management directorates, reflecting their joint commitment to the development of the Library's collections. This arrangement, especially of the two directorates, illustrates the intrinsic connection between the collections, their cataloging, and reference service. The name of the Collections Policy Office also reflects its policy coordinating role in acquisitions activities at the Library.

COLLECTIONS SERVICES and CONSTITUENT SERVICES



*This unit has not yet been established.

In its first year, Collections Services consolidated its endeavors in four directorates—Acquisitions, Cataloging, Preservation, and Public Service and Collection Management I—and in offices devoted to networking, training, automation planning, and technical processes research. The new Collections Policy Office is administratively a part of this service unit as well. Collections Services is the largest service unit to emerge from the reorganization of the Library.

A smaller service unit, Constituent Services organized its activities into three directorates—Public Service and Collection Management II, Library Distribution Services, and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Also part of the service unit are the Federal Library and Information Center Committee and a new director of education services.

The first fine-tuning of Constituent Services came when the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) assumed responsibility for the National Translations Center (NTC), acquired by the Library of Congress last year from the University of Chicago. This action will permit NTC receipts, currently transferred to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, to be included in CDS receipts as authorized by law, which amounted to more than \$24,000 this year. (A special project team is taking a further look at the role of the NTC in possible science and technology initiatives.)

*Book
service*

The Collections Management Division reorganized its book service into three new sections—the Jefferson Building Book Service, the Adams Building Book Service, and the Evening Book Service—to remove an unnecessary layer of supervision and tighten the supervisory span of control. The division will also assume responsibility for applying Piece Identification Number (PIN) bar code labels to Library books, following impact bargaining with labor organizations.

The Serial and Government Publications Division proposed a reorganization to consolidate the former Government Publications and Periodicals sections into one section and to establish a Reference Section gathering all the librarians from three separate format sections into one unit to improve consistency in the quality of service provided.

A major reorganization effort in the General Reading Rooms Division examined the services the division will provide after the reopening of the Main Reading Room in 1991. The collections development responsibilities of the reference staff will increase, and the reorganization plan recommends that the division be called the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, with subject teams in the arts and humanities, business, history and political science, local history and genealogy, and social sciences.

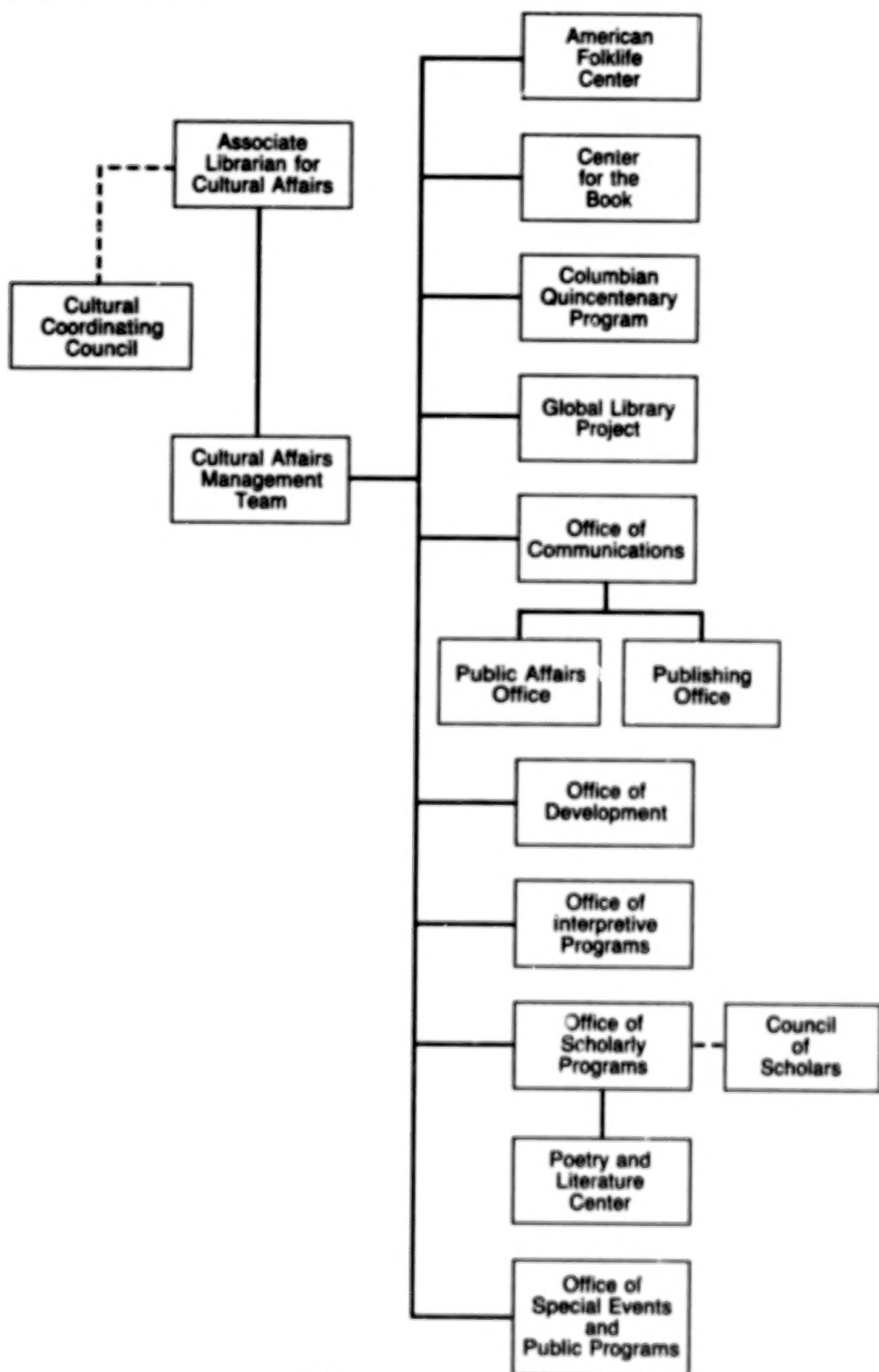
Congressional Services During 1990, the Congressional Research Service completed an eighteen-month strategic management review of its policies and practices to determine how effectively they support congressional information needs. One focus of the review was on whether CRS practices and policies had kept pace with changes over the past fifteen years in Congress, support agencies, interest groups, and other information sources. Another focus examined CRS priorities used to make decisions regarding the allocation of fiscal and human resources.

During the review, CRS reached several major decisions. The service reaffirmed the importance of designing analytic work primarily to support the congressional legislative agenda. One goal will be to improve responsiveness to congressional requests for basic factual and background information on the complete range of public policy issues. Interviews with members and their staff revealed a general desire for shorter, more focused, and more accessible information, and in response, the director of CRS approved a new format for one- to six-page reports. Other decisions focused on greater CRS-wide coordination and communication, human resources policies and development, and an extensive review of the role of information technology in the Congressional Research Service.

Cultural Affairs Two new directorates—the Office of Scholarly Programs and the Office of Communications—became part of Cultural Affairs in fiscal 1990. Communications oversees both the Public Affairs and Publishing offices and includes an internal communications component that supervises the new staff newspaper, the *Gazette*, and other information projects for Library staff.

The Office of Scholarly Programs, established in January, oversees the activities of the Poetry and Literature Center and the Council of Scholars. Drawing upon private support, the office will encourage

CULTURAL AFFAIRS



scholarly endeavors and promote the growth of a dynamic and productive relationship between the Library and the academic and cultural communities. It will present lectures, colloquia, and other forums for cultural and scholarly expression and will attract eminent scholars, writers, musicians, and creative artists to the Library to pursue research in their areas and also to advise the Library on improving its collections. The office proposed projects related to increased bibliographic cooperation with the West and East European and Soviet libraries and the establishment of general humanities fellowships. The office director heads a special project team examining the role which the Library might play in providing science and technology information services nationally.

During fiscal 1990, the American Folklife Center underwent its first reorganization in its fourteen-year history. The new organization aligns units with major center activities in programs, acquisitions, processing, reference, publications, and public events. The former Archive of Folk Culture ceased to be a separate administrative unit and became the locus of the American Folklife Center's collections and of outside research activities.

Human Resources

The reorganization of this directorate, begun in fiscal 1989, reflected a new philosophy in the Library. The mission of Human Resources is to provide policy leadership, to secure and manage human resources at all organizational levels, and to promote the Library's seven values of service, quality, effectiveness, innovation, participation, staff development, and fairness. The intent of the philosophy is (1) to use a team approach for responding to service unit needs; (2) to encourage the development of human resources staff through assignments that broaden their skills within the directorate and increase their understanding of service unit business; (3) to adopt a general approach of central direction through policy and assistance with maximum distribution of management responsibility, authority, and accountability; (4) to identify and eliminate rules and procedures that generate valueless supervision and review; and (5) to build into the directorate an emphasis on resolving known human resources problems through innovative means. Human Resources is organized around three offices—Operations, Special Programs, and Policy—in addition to the Office of the Director.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Unobligated Balance from Previous Year</i>	<i>Appropriations, Reimbursements, and Receipts</i>
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$ 7,298,908	\$223,722,678 ¹
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	—	20,054,506 ²
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service	—	45,836,945 ³
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	—	37,113,960 ⁴
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	32,400	—
Furniture and furnishings	6,897,606	2,568,000
TOTAL	14,228,914	329,296,089
<i>Other Funds</i>		
United States/India Fund for cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation, special foreign currency program (dollar equivalent)	436,861	978,748
Consolidated working funds/real property operations	2,901,847	1,109,910
Gift, trust, and service fee funds ⁵	8,206,518	11,826,779
TOTAL	11,545,226	13,915,437
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$25,774,140	\$343,211,526

¹ Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts (see p. 69), amounting to \$5,629,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 101-163, approved November 21, 1989. Also includes \$62,545,678 net for reimbursable inter-agency agreements and reimbursable travel, of which an estimated amount of \$16,718,397 is unearned as of September 30, 1990.

² Includes copyright registration receipts (see p. 53), amounting to \$6,907,000 that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 101-163, approved November 21, 1989. Includes \$1,124,000 from copyright cable, jukebox, and satellite fees in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(3), 116(c)(1), and 119(b)(2). Also includes reimbursements of \$11,506 for travel.

³ Includes \$16,945 for reimbursable travel.

⁴ Includes \$1,960 for reimbursable travel.

⁵ Excludes unearned receipts of \$752,709 for customer advances, plus an adjustment for the inclusion of decentralized receivables.

The principal value of Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury

Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	\$ 20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	6,059,582
Total	\$7,490,695*

*An additional unobligated amount of \$4,277,000 in the gift, trust, and service fee funds is available for obligation and short-term investments.

<i>Total Available for Obligation</i>	<i>Obligated</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Not Available</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Forwarded to Fiscal 1991</i>
\$231,021,586	\$223,198,173	\$1,015,142	\$ 6,808,271
20,054,506	19,906,729	147,777	—
45,836,945	45,690,629	146,316	—
37,113,960	36,727,308	386,652	—
32,400	(17,732)	—	50,132
9,465,606	3,211,870	31,178	6,222,558
<u>343,525,003 *</u>	<u>328,716,977</u>	<u>1,727,065</u>	<u>13,080,961</u>

1,415,609	990,169	—	425,440
4,011,757	2,564,139	—	1,447,618
20,033,297	9,769,965	—	10,263,332
<u>25,460,663</u>	<u>13,324,273</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,136,390</u>
<u>\$368,985,666</u>	<u>\$342,041,250</u>	<u>\$1,727,065</u>	<u>\$25,217,351</u>

Outside the U.S. Treasury

(market value September 30, 1990)

McKim Fund**	\$ 2,066,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	89,000
Kindler Foundation Trust Fund	167,000
Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund	1,011,000
Rose Marie and Harold Spivacke Fund	875,000
Total	<u>\$ 4,208,000***</u>
Total investments	<u>\$11,698,695</u>

**Includes income of the McKim Fund invested in short-term securities valued at \$195,000.

***Does not include the Archer M. Huntington Fund, with a market value of \$2,289,000 on September 30, 1990. The Library receives one-half of the trust's income.

* In accordance with the provisions of P.L. 100-83, the Library provided the Librarian of Congress Emeritus with office space and other incidental administrative and clerical support, including an administrative assistant, from existing appropriations.

Human Resources Operations, which also maintains the Library's personnel records, provides at the team level services to managers and employees in all day-to-day areas, including recruitment, employee performance, payroll services, and employee benefits. Special Programs consists of the Targeted Recruitment, Staff Training and Development, and Testing and Validation Divisions. The Human Resources Policy Office plans, coordinates, and monitors policies and programs administered by the directorate and carried out elsewhere in the Library. The director of human resources also directly supervises the Employee Assistance Division, the Office of Counsel for Human Resources, the special assistant for labor relations, and the affirmative action coordinator.

Financial Services

This new directorate in Library Management Services developed a financial management agenda for the 1990s. Consistent with its new name, the directorate focused on its role as a central provider of financial services for the Library. Its work load is significant: the directorate processes more than \$482 million in payments, more than \$141 million in some 45,000 collections actions, and more than \$61 million in nearly 2,000 interagency agreements. These figures include financial transactions for the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, Congressional Budget Office, Office of Technology Assessment, John C. Stennis Center, and Capitol Preservation Commission. The directorate also issued nearly 10,000 U.S. Savings Bonds worth over one million dollars.

In addition to the agenda, the directorate developed a new Library policy on financial services, established a centralized Financial Systems Office, and assisted in the conversion to the National Finance Center personnel/payroll system (see below). Study of indirect costs and strengthening the financial management of FEDLINK were other areas of activity. Not least, the directorate took a leading role in the formulation, justification, and execution of the Library's budget, including an improved budget working group.

RENOVATION AND RESTORATION

The multiyear project to restore and renovate the Library's two older Capitol Hill buildings reached a milestone when contractors

completed the first phase of this work. The project has continued to have a significant impact on both Library staff and readers using services in the Jefferson and Adams buildings. Half of each building has been closed to restore artwork and architectural detail, to modernize communications systems, to upgrade health and safety standards, and to make the collections and the staff secure. In June 1990, the Library closed the Great Hall and historic west front entrance to the Jefferson Building for the first time in the structure's ninety-two-and-a-half-year history.

The Jefferson and Adams buildings together contain approximately two million square feet of floor space, making up nearly 50 percent of the Library's available space on the Hill. In early 1991, the Library will relocate approximately 1,000 staff members and several reading rooms into renovated space, allowing contractors to proceed with the second phase of this project. The reopening of the Library's renovated Main Reading Room is scheduled for June 1991.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE STAFF

National Finance Center

Following fifteen months of intensive planning, the Library successfully converted on July 1 to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center system. The center provides Library managers with consistent, accurate information and automatically generates more than 200 reports and notifications, hence centralizing data formerly dispersed to different levels of the organization. Direct, automated, on-demand access to such information will also substantially reduce the errors and inefficiencies associated with paperwork. As a result of the conversion, payroll preparation activities shifted from Financial Services to Human Resources, and all the service units felt a significant increase in work load as they assumed greater responsibility for the preparation and transmittal of personnel and payroll actions.

Affirmative action

The Library this year developed a re-energized affirmative action plan for fiscal 1990-92. The Librarian approved the plan in December, and negotiations with the labor organizations were under way at year's end. The plan aims to create a more balanced work force in all jobs and at all grade levels.

The Librarian testified before the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration on the Library's commitment to increase significantly the number of minorities at supergrade levels and to achieve a more culturally diverse work force. Library managers completed the first of the five major parts of the plan, a work force analysis, during the year, and human resources officers began a series of meetings with each service unit to implement and monitor means to accomplish affirmative action goals. Affirmative action fellowship and internship programs for Library staff members are also part of this endeavor.

The internship program provides opportunities at the trainee level for staff who are in dead-end jobs to move into technical, administrative, and professional positions with promotion potential. The program matches participants, who are designated professional development associates, with targeted series. Participants undertake a two-year program of individual work experiences. Congressional appropriations supported four positions and the Library added two others, thus allowing for competition in six (targeted series—computer specialist (two positions), librarian (two positions), budget analyst (one position), and contract specialist (one position). After reviewing more than 150 applications, the Library selected six staff members to become professional development associates.

*Pilot Library
Education
Program*

This program, launched late in the fiscal year in conjunction with Catholic University in Washington, D.C., is a formal educational component of the Pilot Professional Development Program. The intent of the program is to further career development for Library staff through formal education in library and information science and to allow for direct linkage with affirmative action initiatives. Catholic University faculty taught the first course, "Libraries and Information in Society," on-site at the Library. Staff members who elect to take the course for credit may apply the three hours toward a master's degree in library science from Catholic University. If the pilot is successful, the Library will add other courses to the program.

*Dispute
resolution*

Because of the Library's experience with numerous unresolved equal employment complaints and the unusually lengthy time line necessary for processing complaints, a pilot project launched in 1989 established a joint labor-management team to look at these

complaints in a new way and to resolve them in a nonconfrontational manner. The success of the pilot led to the Library's decision in January 1990 to expand the experiment to all service units. During a three-month period that spring, teams heard seventy-two disputes of all types and resolved 80 percent of them. In May, the Library launched a dispute resolution training program for managers and staff designed to reach conflict resolution and consensus at the lowest level of management, thus substantially reducing the number of complaints. At year's end, the Management Team agreed to a second pilot, Dispute Resolution II, which would build on experience gained from the initial pilot.

*Child-care
facility*

Following consultation with the Architect of the Capitol and approvals from the Joint Committee on the Library and the House Public Works Committee, the Library achieved a long-sought-after goal when Congress authorized the Architect of the Capitol to acquire a school site nearby on Capitol Hill. Subject to approval by the Committee on House Administration, the Library will use this facility as a day-care center for children of Library and other legislative branch employees, for training, for a general assembly and program area, and for temporary accommodations for visiting scholars using Library collections or participating in Library programs.

*Other
activities*

In keeping with improved labor-management relations launched in 1989 under the "Partners in Change" program, the Library this year created a Labor-Management Working Group to foster the open discussion of Library-wide problems of mutual concern on both sides of the table and to propose solutions to them. Among other issues, the group took up child care, parking for staff, video display terminals in the workplace, and training programs.

The Library moved ahead with a pay plan similar to that of the U.S. Capitol Police for its own police force, authorized two years ago under P.L. 100-135. The promotion of seven sergeants and three lieutenants under validated selection procedures was a major step in accomplishing this parity.

EMPLOYMENT

Federal Research Division

The Federal Research Division, which is dependent upon the transfer of appropriated funds from other government agencies, began the fiscal year in the budgetary uncertainty typical of its operations. Insufficient funding from the Department of Defense to sustain the division forced the Library to reduce its staff by one-half. In keeping with other efforts to use private-sector funds to support some activities, the Library continued a vigorous marketing effort to improve the division's mix of non-Defense Department accounts and to reduce dependence on intelligence accounts. As a result of the reduction-in-force, the division reorganized into two area sections and one production management support section.

EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Paid from Appropriations to the Library</i>	<i>Paid from Other Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Office of the Librarian	31	6	37
Congressional Research Service	799	—	799
Copyright Office	530	—	530
Law Library	88	—	88
Management Services	681	34	715
Cultural Affairs	78	7	85
Collections Services	1,420	29	1,449
Constituent Services	711	235	946
Special Projects	10	—	10
TOTAL	4,348	311	4,659

Special project teams

The Library completed negotiations with the three labor organizations in the spring over the procedures for forming special project teams. These procedures include guidance on soliciting volunteers for team service, selecting team members, and evaluating their performance. Service on the teams offers Library staff members the opportunity both to contribute to work on teams coping with Library-wide systemic problems and learn from it.

Appointments and special assignments

Henriette D. Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, became Associate Librarian for Collections Services at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Denise A. Banks was appointed affirmative action coordinator in Human Resources in May.

Peter Braestrup was appointed director of communications/senior editor, Cultural Affairs, in November.

Peter Bridge became the principal acquisitions officer, Collections Policy Office, in August.

Carolyn Thompson Brown became director of education services, Constituent Services, in September.

Irene Ursula Burnham joined the staff as interpretive programs officer, Cultural Affairs, in May.

Rhoda W. Canter, Associate Librarian for Management, served concurrently as acting Associate Librarian for Special Projects during the fiscal year.

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, served as acting Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs, from the beginning of March through the end of the fiscal year.

Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian for Operations, served concurrently as acting Associate Librarian for Constituent Services through the end of the fiscal year.

Nancy A. Davenport, assistant director for special programs, Congressional Research Service, served concurrently as acting director, Library Distribution Services, Constituent Services, from the beginning of the fiscal year until the end of January.

Charles Doyle, senior specialist in American public law, Congressional Research Service, served as acting Law Librarian from the beginning of the fiscal year until the appointment of a new Law Librarian in August.

Prosser Gifford was appointed director for scholarly programs, Cultural Affairs, in January.

Ellen Hahn, chief, General Reading Rooms Division, and acting director for research services, served as acting director, Public Service and Collection Management II, Constituent Services, from the beginning of the fiscal year until March, when she was selected to fill this position on a permanent basis.

Kenneth E. Harris was named director for preservation, Collections Services, in April.

John Hébert, assistant chief of the Hispanic Division, Constituent Services, continued in a full-time detail as coordinator of the Library's quincentenary observances for the 1992 anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the New World.

Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, served as acting Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs from the beginning of October to the beginning of March.

David H. Kraus was named chief of the European Division, Constituent Services, in March.

Marilyn J. Kretsinger became the assistant general counsel of the Copyright Office in June.

Mary Berghaus Levering, chief of the Network Division, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, continued through the fiscal year as acting executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Constituent Services.

Declan C. Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian of Congress, served concurrently as acting director of development, Cultural Affairs, from September through the end of the fiscal year.

Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights, assumed the additional title of Associate Librarian for Copyright Services at the beginning of the fiscal year.

M. Kathleen Price became Law Librarian in August.

Mary S. Price, formerly director for bibliographic products and services, Processing Services, became director for acquisitions, Collections Services, at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, Processing Services, became director for cataloging, Collections Services, at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Joseph E. Ross, director, Congressional Research Service, assumed the additional title of acting Associate Librarian for Congressional Services at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Ruth Ann Stewart, formerly Assistant Librarian for National Programs, became assistant director for resource development and senior specialist in arts and humanities, Congressional Research Service, at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Larry Edward Sullivan was named chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Collections Services, in December.

Winston Tabb, formerly director for research services, served through the fiscal year as acting Deputy Librarian of Congress and served concurrently from March to the end of the year as the permanent director, Public Service and Collection Management I, Collections Services.

Suzanne E. Thorin was appointed chief of the General Reading Rooms Division, Constituent Services, in July.

James R. Trew, the acting director, Integrated Support Services, Library Management Services, was selected to fill that position permanently in January.

John D. Webster became director, Financial Services, Library Management Services, in November.

Donald F. Wisdom, chief, Serial and Government Publications Division, Constituent Services, served as acting director for preservation, Collections Services, from the beginning of the fiscal year until April.

John A. Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division, served as acting director, Public Service and Collection Management I, Collections Services, from the beginning of the fiscal year until March.

L. Christopher Wright was named chief of the Loan Division, Constituent Services, in July.

RETIREMENTS

In the Copyright Office, assistant register Anthony P. Harrison retired in August, and Richard E. Glasgow, assistant general counsel, in November. Mr. Harrison had been on the staff of the Copyright Office since 1963. Mr. Glasgow had completed thirty-six years of federal service. Emma Montgomery retired in December from the position of principal acquisitions officer, Collections Policy Office, after more than forty years of federal service.



END

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